

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 54

20 March 1978

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

NCNA REPORTS REACTION TO U.S.-ROK MILITARY EXERCISE

Called 'War Provocation'

OW191252Y Peking NCNA in English 1242 GMT 19 Mar 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, 19 Mar (HSINHUA)--The United States and the South Korean Pak Chong-hui clique held a joint military exercise from March 7 to 17 in face of bitter condemnation by the Korean and other people of the world.

The joint military exercise was a serious U.S. act of war provocation aggravating tension in the Korean Peninsula. Under the pressure of the Korean and other people of the world, the U.S. Government indicated last year that its ground forces will be withdrawn from South Korea in four to five years starting 1978. But actually it has greatly augmented the military strength of the Pak Chong-hui clique under the cloak of "withdrawal" and bolsters it up in many ways.

The United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique decided last July to hold a joint military exercise every year, the first one in 1978. 110,000 ground, naval and air forces of the U.S. and the Pak clique took part in this exercise, with large numbers of U.S. troops sent from the U.S. proper and Hawaii. This is the biggest military exercise since the end of the Korean war and cost 9 million U.S. dollars. U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Charles K. Duncan, Jr. went to the spot to boost the morale of the U.S. and Pak officers and men. He discussed the military situation in South Korea with the commander in chief of the U.S. forces, John Vessey, and held talks with Pak Chong-hui and ranking officials and military officers of his government.

The U.S.-Pak military exercise was aimed at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The U.S. and the Pak Chong-hui clique made a big show of force near the military demarcation line and conducted all kinds of exercises. For instance, a simulated "river-crossing operation" was conducted in the western sector of the military demarcation line on March 14. The U.S.-Pak exercise seriously threatened the safety in the northern half of the republic and was a brazen act undermining peace in Asia. It has further shown that the U.S. occupation of South Korea and buildup of military strength there are the root cause of tension in the Korean Peninsula and an obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The manoeuvre is denounced and condemned by the Korean and Third World people, as well as the people the world over. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and DPRK mass organizations condemned the U.S.-Pak exercise as an act of playing with fire and world public opinion firmly supported the Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

A commentator's article in yesterday's NODONG SINMUN exposes the U.S. criminal act of making a show of force in South Korea and its feeble nature despite a strong appearance. The article warns: "U.S. imperialism must heed the will of the Korean people and should not indulge in stupid playing with fire. It must get out of South Korea without delay in accordance with the UN resolution and its own promise, bringing with it all the aggressive armed forces."

Condemned at Guyana Meeting

OW190410Y Peking NCNA in English 1728 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Georgetown, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--The joint military exercise staged by the United States and the South Korean puppet clique was condemned at a mass meeting here last evening which was attended by several hundred Guyanese people. Korean Ambassador Yi Chun-ok, speaking at the meeting organized by the Guyana committee in support of Korea's unification, strongly condemned the United States and the South Korean puppet clique for intensifying the plot of "two Koreas" in an attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea.

A letter to President Kim Il-song adopted at the meeting expressed full support for the stand of the DPRK Government on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. It also gave support for the memorandum of the DPRK Government dated February 1.

Letters to UN Secretary General Waldheim and U.S. President Carter requested the United Nations to "take steps to see to it that the UN resolution on Korea adopted at the 30th session be implemented and oppose the 'two Koreas' plot". The letters also strongly demanded that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea and that the United States take its hands off Korea without delay.

Earlier, the Guyana committee in support of Korea's reunification issued a statement appealing to the people all over the world who love justice and peace to resolutely denounce the United States and the puppet clique for playing with fire, and check and frustrate it.

NCNA SCORES SUPERPOWERS' 'GRAIN HEGEMONISM'

OW191440Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1156 GMT 14 Mar 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "The Disgusting Practice of Grain Hegemonism"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 14 Mar--The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have used grain supplies as a tool to manipulate and plunder the Third World and promote their grain hegemonism. This has aroused strong indignation among the countries and people of the Third World. The struggle against the superpowers' grain hegemonism has now become a chief element in the campaign against exploitation, plunder and manipulation in the international economic sphere.

Poor grain harvests were reported throughout the world in 1972. Taking advantage of the tense situation regarding grain supplies and consumption, the United States deliberately increased grain prices. On the world market, wheat prices averaged more than a two-fold increase and corn prices more than doubled within a 1 and 1/2 year period beginning in late 1972. U.S. grain exports in 1972 increased from an average of 39 million tons in the 1960's to approximately 79 million tons. The United States thus had a \$6.6-billion profit because of higher grain prices. Grain-deficient countries of the Third World spent \$3.1 billion, \$8.2 billion and \$18 billion in foreign exchange in 1972, 1973 and 1974, respectively, for grain purchases. This figure is 40 percent more than the average \$8.4 billion the United States invested annually on the Third World's agricultural development from 1962 to 1973.

Because of the United States' dumping of its surplus, the markets of many Asian, African and Latin American countries were flooded by U.S. grains; large numbers of bankrupt peasants drifted into the cities, thus increasing the ranks of unemployed in these countries. The U.S. policy of plunder has also dealt blows to other grain-exporting countries. The dumping of U.S. wheat on Argentina's traditional market has created difficulties for the wheat-exporting industry of that country. Furthermore, by dumping rice on India and Pakistan the United States has invaded the Burma's traditional market and has caused a sharp decline in that country's rice exports.

In order to satisfy its own needs for industrial and economic raw materials, the United States has also used grain as a tool for coercing some developing countries into developing only industrial crops, thus destroying the agricultural production structure of these countries. For instance, Egypt, Indonesia and some other Asian and African countries are traditionally agricultural countries self-sufficient in grain. But by developing only cotton, rubber, sugarcane and fruit, due to U.S. interference, these grain-surplus countries have become grain-deficient countries dependent on grain imports. In recent years, the United States has also blatantly used grain as a "strategic weapon" for exerting political pressure on grain-importing countries and other "recipient" countries. After OPEC readjusted its crude oil prices, the United States declared that it would "retaliate," using "grain weapon."

The Soviet Union's situation is different from that of the United States. With reduced harvests year after year, the Soviet Union is the world's biggest grain-importing country. Yet, it has also committed evil deeds with regard to grain supplies. Through grain supplies, the Soviet Union has tried its very best to manipulate and interfere with other countries in order to contend with the United States for spheres of influence. The Soviet Union has also profited through the reselling of grain. In 1972, the Soviet Union purchased wheat from the United States at the cost of \$1.63 per bushel; it made huge profits in August 1973 by reselling this wheat at costs as high as \$4.70 per bushel.

In view of the grain hegemonism practiced by the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, various countries, especially people of the Third World countries, who have suffered tremendously, have frequently launched acute struggles to expose the ugly features of the superpowers' grain hegemonism. It must be pointed out that, through practice, the Third World countries have found the solution to the grain problem--that is, to maintain independence, keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts in striving to develop grain production so as to eliminate dependence on foreign countries for grain. Facts have proved that those countries which have already done this have made outstanding achievements.

UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT CARTER SPEAKS ON NATIONAL SECURITY

OW191527Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 19 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Mar (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter said in a speech on U.S. "national security issues" on March 17 that there has been "an ominous inclination on the part of the Soviet Union to use its military power--to intervene in local conflicts with advisors, with equipment, and with full logistical support and encouragement for mercenaries" from other countries, "as we can observe today in Africa."

According to Washington reports, the speech delivered at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, first reviewed how U.S. "national security issues have changed over the past decade or two." "Over the past 20 years," Carter noted, "the military forces of the Soviets have grown substantially--both in absolute numbers and in relation to our own."

He stressed: "These changes demand that we maintain adequate responses--diplomatic, economic and military". "We face a challenge, and we will do whatever is necessary to meet it", he said.

He pointed out that some Americans believed that because the U.S. possess nuclear weapons of great destructive power, it need do nothing more to guarantee its security. "It is not that simple," he stressed. "Our potential adversaries have now built up massive forces armed with conventional weapons" which "could be used for political blackmail and could threaten our vital interests--unless we and our allies and friends have our own conventional military strength as a counterbalance."

The U.S. administration has recently completed, he said, "a major reassessment of our national defence strategy, and out of this process have come some overall principles designed to preserve our national security during the years ahead." These principles included that one under which "we will match, together with our allies and friends, any threatening power through a combination of military forces, political efforts and economic programs. We will not allow any other nation to gain military superiority over us."

Carter indicated that the U.S. was prepared to "cooperate" with the Soviet Union on some problems. However, he said, "if they (the Soviets) fail to demonstrate restraint in missile programs and other force levels and in the projection of Soviet or proxy forces into other lands and continents, the popular support in the United States for such cooperation will erode."

He went on to say that the U.S. should implement its defence policy in three ways: "By maintaining a strategic nuclear balance," "by working closely with our NATO allies to strengthen and modernize our defenses in Europe," and "by maintaining and developing forces to counter any threats to our allies and our vital interests in Asia, the Middle East, and other regions of the world." He noted that the U.S. strategic forces "must be...a match for the capabilities of the Soviets", and "they (the Soviets) must never be able to use their nuclear forces to threaten, coerce or blackmail us or our friends."

On the defence of Europe, Carter said: "Europe's security is vital to our own." For several years, the West has been trying to negotiate mutual reductions of military forces in Europe with the Soviets and other Warsaw Pact nations, "but in the meantime the Soviets have continued to increase and to modernize their forces beyond a level necessary for defense." In the face of this excessive Soviet military buildup, the U.S. and its allies "have had to take important steps to cope with short-term vulnerabilities and to respond to long-term threats", the U.S. President added.

Referring to the "important historical responsibilities" of his country "to enhance peace in East Asia, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and in our own hemisphere," Carter said: "We have the will, and we must also maintain the capacity to honor our commitments and to protect our interests in these critical areas."

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His country, he went on, should continue to work with its "friends and allies" to strengthen their ability to prevent threats to their interests and ours. "In addition, however, we will maintain forces of our own which could be called upon if necessary to support mutual defense efforts."

On the same day, President Carter spent an afternoon on the U.S. aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower to watch an air and naval exercise of the United States. A Soviet ship was keeping tracking of the exercise.

DELEGATION SENT TO SOMALIA FOR DISCUSSIONS ON RELATIONS

OW171958Y Peking NCNA in English 1945 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--The White House and the U.S. State Department announced yesterday that a four-member mission headed by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Moose has left for Somalia for talks on relations between the two countries, according to a report from Washington.

Regarding the Moose mission, White House spokesman Rex Gramum said that Moose was sent to Mogadiscio "to discuss the U.S.-Somali relations and the situation in the Horn of Africa following the withdrawal of Somali troops from the Ogaden region." UPI reported yesterday that one of the main issues to be discussed between the United States and Somali will be "the size and scope of U.S. military and economic aid to Somalia."

U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that the U.S. is continuing a series of conversations with the Soviet Union on "the expected withdrawal of Russian and Cuban soldiers from Ethiopia." "We have also been in contact with the Cubans", "but I can tell you that six days later (after the Somali withdrawal) the Cuban presence (in Ethiopia) is not less and is probably somewhat greater," he noted. The "justification" claimed by the Soviets and Cubans for their presence in Ethiopia has ended, he added.

SENATE APPROVES PANAMA CANAL NEUTRALITY TREATY

OW171942Y Peking NCNA in English 1543 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Senate approved the "treaty concerning the permanent neutrality and operation of the Panama Canal" by a vote of 68 to 32 yesterday, according to a Washington report.

The treaty was signed by Panama's head of government Omar Torrijos and U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Washington on September 7 last year together with the new "Panama Canal treaty". It stipulates that after the new "Panama Canal treaty" comes into effect, the two countries should guarantee permanent neutrality of the canal and guarantee that both in time of peace and in time of war, the canal shall remain secure and open to transit by the vessels of all nations. In a "statement of understanding" issued on last October 14, the two countries agreed that once the neutrality of the canal is threatened or damaged, both countries have the right to take action, but this does not mean that the U.S. has a right of intervention in Panama's internal affairs. Warships of the two countries can overtake other ships in a rapid passage in time of need or emergency. The U.S. Senate, when approving the treaty, made some amendments in accordance with the "statement of understanding".

Panama had officially approved the two treaties on October 23 last year based on the results of a referendum.

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The U.S. Senate has engaged in heated debate on the approval of the two treaties since last February 27. It ratified the Panama Canal neutrality treaty with a two thirds majority yesterday. The new "Panama Canal treaty" will be put to vote next month. U.S. President Jimmy Carter made a brief statement following Senate approval of the Panama Canal neutrality treaty yesterday. He said: "The United States can take whatever actions are necessary to make sure that the canal remains open and safe." He added: "It does not mean that there is a right of intervention, nor do we want the right of intervention by the United States in the internal affairs of Panama."

SOVIET UNION

NCNA COMMENTS ON SOVIET ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE ARAB UNITY

OW181901Y Peking NCNA in English 1825 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "Kremlin Obsessed To Undermine Arab Solidarity"]

[Text] Peking, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Kremlin's mouthpieces have in the last few days been singing a notably different song from the spirited worldwide condemnation of Israel's wanton invasion in Lebanon. Just as the Arab countries are striving to cement their solidarity and face their common enemy, both TASS and PRAVDA are trying to confuse the minds of the world public and undermine the unity of the Arab world. A TASS commentary on March 15 alleged that "the situation in the Middle East has been complicated largely as a result of the actions of the aggressors and Arab reactionaries that lined up with them". It maliciously accused the Egyptian leadership of following a capitulationist line" and "taking a position contrary to the Arab interests".

PRAVDA on the next day carried a commentary actually suggesting that the Egyptian president's earlier talks with Israel had led to the current Israeli invasion. The same line of argument was continued in the authorized TASS statement on the same day. Moscow's preposterous assertion has naturally met with a severe refuff from the Arab countries.

Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil on March [as received] summoned the Soviet ambassador in Cairo to his office and pointed out that Moscow's anti-Egyptian propaganda is completely unfounded. Egypt, he added, will not tolerate anyone who fosters distrust concerning its efforts to get Israel to withdraw from the Arab lands it has occupied and to restore to the Palestinian people their legitimate rights.

It is widely acknowledged that the prolonged Middle East deadlock and the consequent ferment in that area have their roots in the ever-growing expansionism and contention of the two superpowers. Emboldened by this, Israel has, again and again, embarked on wars of aggression against the Arab states and has occupied large tracts of Arab territories and made a considerable number of Palestinians homeless. The Kremlin will get nowhere in its attempt to pass the blame for the current Israeli aggression onto certain Arab countries.

It is quite clear that the grudge Moscow bears against Egypt and other Arab countries has arisen from the fact that the governments and people of these countries refuse to bow to its dictates and have even stood up to fight its control, interference and subversive activities. This latest development once again brings home that in its bid for supremacy in the Middle East, Soviet social imperialism is bound to do its utmost to undermine and break the militant Arab unity.

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NORTH ASIA

PRC OFFICIAL URGES EARLY CONCLUSION OF JAPAN-PRC TREATY

OW200047Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Mar (KYODO)--Chang Hsiang-shan, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, reiterated China's stand Sunday that the proposed Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship should be concluded at an early date. He said this in a speech at a banquet hosted here in honor of the Tokuma Utsunomiya and Kunio Matoyama, visiting members of the Japanese House of Representatives. Chang, however, did not refer to the four-point statement on conclusion of the treaty announced by the Chinese Government last week and to the problem of the visit to China of Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda.

Utsunomiya, in his address, said Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda expressed his determination on the treaty when he met Fukuda prior to his visit to China. Utsunomiya and Hatoyama arrived in Peking on March 17 for a visit as guests of the China-Japan Friendship Association. Utsunomiya, a former Liberal-Democratic Party member, and Hatoyama are both members of an independent club in the lower house.

JAPAN PROTESTS SOVIET VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE

OW182031Y Peking NCNA in English 1551 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--Japan's Defence Agency filed a protest yesterday through its Foreign Ministry with the Soviet Union against a Soviet bomber's violation of Japan's airspace. The Defence Agency said that one of two Soviet TU-95 bombers, while flying over the Strait of Tsushima, violated Japan's airspace 12 miles east of Tsushima Island at 129 degrees 40 seconds east longitude and 34 degrees 27 seconds north latitude.

As a result, the agency scrambled jet fighters from the Air Self-Defence Force's Tsuiki base in Fukuoka Prefecture and a base in Miyazaki Prefecture. According to a KYODO report, it was the sixth violation of Japan's airspace by Soviet military aircraft since 1967. On September 7 last year a Soviet military plane violated Japan's airspace over the Goto Islands.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV VISITS JAPAN; SCIENTIFIC ACCORD SIGNED

OW182021Y Peking NCNA in English 1802 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Sofia, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, paid an official visit to Japan from March 13 to 18 at the invitation of the Japanese Government, according to Bulgarian press reports.

While in Japan, Zhivkov called on the Japanese emperor and queen and had official talks with Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda on Bulgarian-Japanese relations. Bulgaria and Japan have decided to set up a government committee for economic and trade cooperation and signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation.

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT KANG YANG-UK ENDS INDIA VISIT

OW182014Y Peking NCNA in English 1813 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--Kang Yang-uk, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid an official visit to India from March 12 to 17, according to a report from New Delhi quoting the Indian SAMACHAR news agency.

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During his visit, Vice-President Kang Yang-uk met with Indian Vice-President B. D. Jatti and held talks with Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai on bilateral and international questions. Upon his departure yesterday, Vice-President Kang Yang-uk told newsmen at the airport that his talks with the Indian prime minister and other Indian leaders had helped further deepen the friendship between Korea and India.

At the dinner held on March 15 in honour of the Korean vice-president, Vice-President Jatti said: "We are aware of the deep aspirations of the people of Korea to end the present artificial division of Korea into two parts. India has consistently supported all efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea through direct bilateral discussions without any outside intervention."

Vice-President Kang Yang-uk said: "The question of Korea's reunification must be settled by the Korean people themselves independently on the basis of democracy and by peaceful means." "The occupation of South Korea by foreign troops is the main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." "All foreign troops should be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean Armistice Agreement replaced with a peace agreement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." He said that the Korean people value the friendship with the Indian people and will continue to cement and develop such friendly relations.

Stops in Kunming

SK192311Y Peking in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 19 Mar 78 SK

[Text] A delegation headed by DPRK Vice President Kang Yang-uk stopped in Kunming on the afternoon of 18 March and left for the DPRK the following morning by special plane. Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee Vice Chairman Chang Chih-hsiu hosted a banquet for Vice President Kang Yang-uk and the Korean comrades. Vice Chairman Chang Chih-hsiu and Kunming Municipal Revolutionary Committee Vice Chairman Chang Kuang-hui greeted and saw the delegation off at the airport.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE PRESS TERMS LI HSIEN-NIEN VISIT 'FRUITFUL'

OW172151Y Peking NCNA in English 1805 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Philippine press describes Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's visit to the Philippines as fruitful.

BULLETIN TODAY says in its editorial today: "The most significant fact brought up by the state visit of Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien is the continuing development of friendly relations between the two countries. This fact, in turn, gives rise to a greater degree of cooperation in economic and political fields." It adds: "It is clear the relationship has matured. Its beneficent effects are felt. Prospects are encouraging."

An article carried today in TIMES JOURNAL notes: "In spite of the attempt of foreign interest to throw a monkey wrench into the Republic of the Philippines-China relations, the first visit here of a ranking Chinese official, that of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, has generally been conceded to be fruitful."

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EVENING EXPRESS in a March 14 editorial says that the five-day visit of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attests to the growing affection between the Philippines and China. The editorial says: "It's important to note that while the Philippines and China differ in ideology, they can co-exist, share similar objectives and work together in search for solutions leading to peace and progress in Asia and in the whole world."

The warm welcome the Filipino people accorded the vice-premier and the traditional hospitality of the Filipino people during his stay here indicate their desire for lasting friendship with the Chinese people. The editorial stresses: "China's sincere concern for the welfare of the small nations like the Philippines, its pledge to support ASEAN's goals of economic equality and neutrality in the region, indeed warm the Filipino heart."

SOUTH ASIA

REPORTAGE ON LI HSIEN-NIEN VISIT TO BANGLADESH

Leaves Kunming 18 March

OW180802Y Peking NCNA in English 0745 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Kunming, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--At the invitation of Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh, Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, left Kunming for Bangladesh by special plane this morning on an official friendly visit to this friendly neighbouring country.

Accompanying the vice-premier on the visit are Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Lin Chia-mei, Ho Li-liang, Shen Ping and Liu Hua.

Vice-Premier Li was seen off at the airport by An Ping-sheng, chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Kunming units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liu Ming-hui, Chang Chih-hsiu and Chang Chung, vice-chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Liu Chih-chien, political commissar of the PLA Kunming units; and other leading members of the province, the PLA Kunming units and Kunming city.

Welcomed in Dacca

OW181930Y Peking NCNA in English 1908 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here by special plane this morning for an official visit to Bangladesh, a close and friendly neighbour, at the invitation of Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. He was accorded a ceremonious and warm welcome by the Bangladesh Government and people.

Accompanying Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on the visit were: Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, as well as Lin Chia-mei, Ho Li-liang and Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Cheng Fei, Director of the Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry Shen Ping, and Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the ministry Liu Hua.

After the special plane landed at the airport, President Ziaur Rahman and his wife came forward to warmly shake hands with the Chinese vice-premier by the ramp. The Bangladesh president expressed warm welcome to the vice-premier, and the vice-premier thanked him for this. Bangladesh children presented flower baskets to Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei, and also bouquets to Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang.

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At the president's invitation, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien walked through the red carpet and mounted the reviewing stand. The band played the national anthems of China and Bangladesh. Accompanied by the Bangladesh president, the Chinese vice-premier reviewed a guard of honour of the three services. President Ziaur introduced to the vice-premier and other Chinese guests members of the president's Council of Advisors and diplomatic envoys of various countries here. It is a sunny day in Dacca today. A festival mood prevailed at the airport. The national flags of China and Bangladesh at the entrance and on top of the building of the airport were fluttering in the breeze.

Accompanied by Bangladesh Vice-President Abdus Sattar and his wife, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife drove to Banga Bhavan (the presidential palace), where the Chinese guests will stay during their visit.

The 5-mile route from the airport to the presidential palace was decorated with the national flags of China and Bangladesh. The colourful arch, as well as bunting and streamers, were inscribed with slogans in Chinese and Bangalese: "Warm welcome to the distinguished Chinese guests!" "Long live the friendship between Bangladesh and China!" "Every happiness to the Chinese!" and "Long live the unity of the Third World people!" More than one hundred thousand people were lining up along the route, waving bunting and the national flags of Bangladesh and China and cheering the Chinese guests.

Present at the airport were more than 20 advisors to the president and Deputy Chief of Army Staff Major General H.M. Ershad, Chief of Naval Staff Rear Admiral Mosharraf Khan, Chief of Air Staff Air Commodore Sadruddin, Director-General of the Bangladesh Rifles and Chief of Border Commander Major General Atiq Rahman, and some other high-ranking government officials. Mirza Ghulam Hafiz, president of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association, was present. Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Chuang Yen and his wife and other officials of the Chinese Embassy here as well as Chinese experts working in Bangladesh and Chinese students were also present.

Meets President Ziaur

OW181940Y Peking NCNA in English 1917 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, called on Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, at Banga Bhavan (presidential palace) this afternoon. They then held talks in a sincere and amicable atmosphere.

The vice-premier conveyed to President Ziaur kind regards from Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. President Ziaur once again expressed welcome to the visiting vice-premier.

Present at the meeting and talks on the Chinese side were Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Shen Ping, director of the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Chuang Yen, Chinese ambassador to Bangladesh.

Present on the Bangladesh side were Abdus Sattar, vice-president; Shamsul Huq, advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Tabarak Husain, foreign secretary; and Abdul Momin, Bangladesh ambassador to China.

Also present at the talks on the Chinese side were Liu Hua, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the Bangladesh side were Syed Ali Ahsan, advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Education; Jamaluddin Ahmed, advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Industries; Azizul Haq, advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest; Majid-ul-Haq, advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Railways, Roads, Highways and Road Transport; Mohammad Abbas, advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Power, Water Resources and Flood Control; and Mohammad Saifur Rahman, advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Commerce.

Ziaur Hosts Banquet

OW182130Y Peking NCNA in English 2113 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--President Ziaur Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Begum Ziaur Rahman gave a grand banquet at Banga Bhavan (presidential palace) this evening in honour of visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei.

Bangladesh and Chinese national flags were fluttering in front of the gate of Banga Bhavan. Bushes and flowers in the garden of Banga Bhavan were bearing strings of colourful sparkling bulbs. The banquet hall was beautifully decorated and brightly lit. The national flags of the two countries were hung on the front wall of the hall and the band played national music. An atmosphere of friendship and amity prevailed in the hall.

Accompanied by President Ziaur Rahman and his wife, the Chinese vice-premier and his wife entered the banquet hall. The band played Chinese and Bangladesh national anthems. With warm sentiments, President Ziaur and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien delivered speeches which drew repeated applause from the audience.

Among the 400 people present at the banquet were: Abdus Sattar, vice-president of Bangladesh; Abu Sayeed Chowdhury, former president; Shamsul Haq, advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and all other advisors to the president now in Dacca, other high-ranking officials and officers, and personages from various circles. Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin was present.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang were present on invitation. Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Chuang Yen and his wife Min Tse-chiang, as well as diplomatic envoys of other countries, were also present. Bangladesh artists gave a cultural performance after the banquet.

Speaks at Dacca Banquet

OW182121Y Peking NCNA in English 2056 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, made a speech at the welcoming banquet hosted by Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman in his honour this evening. He said: "Over the recent years, the South Asian countries and peoples have shown a growing tendency to demand the exclusion of hegemonist interference and to persist in the road of independent development, and they have been striving to develop friendly cooperation among themselves and with other Third World countries. Being a neighbouring country, China is happy over this positive development in the relations between the South Asian countries."

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He said: "The development of the situation in South Asia is another proof that the historical trend of countries wanting independence, nations wanting liberation and the people wanting revolution has become irresistible."

He said: "We are very glad to see that the newly rising People's Republic of Bangladesh, under the leadership of His Excellency President Ziaur Rahman, is advancing in firm strides along the road of independent development. United as one and showing a high sense of patriotism, the Bangladesh people have carried on an unremitting struggle to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and have won one great victory after another. In international affairs, Bangladesh pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and nonalignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and actively develops friendly relations with other Third World countries, and its international standing is rising steadily. In developing their national economy and building up their country, the Bangladesh Government and people follow the principle of self-reliance and are working hard to improve the country's economic conditions. The Ulshi [as received] spirit advocated by President Ziaur Rahman in mobilizing the masses for agriculture is spreading throughout the country, and gratifying successes have already been scored. All this fully shows that the Bangladesh people have a firm will and high aspirations and that Bangladesh has a boundless future."

"Not long ago, His Excellency President Ziaur Rahman visited some South Asian countries and made a positive contribution to improving and developing relations between neighbouring countries. Having suffered long from imperialist and colonial oppression, the South Asian countries all highly treasure independence. Being faced with the arduous task of building up their countries, they all need an environment of peace and stability. But the intense rivalry between the superpowers has long caused intranquillity in this region and posed a grave threat to the independence and security of the countries here. This state of affairs is being strongly condemned and opposed by the people of the South Asian countries."

He said: "The Chinese people, carrying out Chairman Mao Tsetung's behests under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, won the great victory of overthrowing the counterrevolutionary gang of four and smashing its plot to usurp party and state leadership. Through the efforts made by the entire people in the past year or more since then, the call of the party Central Committee for attaining initial success within a year in grasping the key link of class struggle to put the country in order has been fully met, and things are going much better than expected. Facts prove that the Chinese people can stand severe tests. Our entire nation is jubilant, and our foreign friends are happy for us. At present, a new period of development has begun in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. The recently held first session of China's Fifth National People's Congress is a major event in the political life of the people of all our nationalities. The congress has brought into play all positive factors and united all the forces that can be united. There has emerged a new situation of stability and unity and all-out effort for socialism. We are determined to turn China into a powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of this century, thus transforming into sublime reality the grand plan drawn up by the late Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai."

"On the international plane, we will unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. We will continue to strengthen our solidarity with other Third World countries and peoples and oppose superpower hegemonism. China will not become a superpower, neither now nor in the future. We have always maintained that all countries, irrespective of their size, are equal and that big countries should not bully small ones and strong countries should not pressure weak ones. Whether a country treats others as equals or seeks hegemony is a major criterion by which to tell whether or not it follows the five principles of peaceful coexistence. It is also one of the criteria by which to tell a genuine socialist country from a sham one," he said.

He added: "China and Bangladesh are close neighbours, and there is a long traditional friendship between our two peoples. In the protracted anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Bangladesh, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. In particular, His Excellency President Ziaur Rahman's visit to China early last year further enhanced the mutual understanding and friendship between our countries. Our economic cooperation, exchanges in the trade and cultural fields and friendly contacts are constantly increasing. There is a sincere friendship between China and Bangladesh. The people of Bangladesh may rest assured that the Chinese people will continue to stand together with you and remain your trustworthy friends in your struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy."

Ziaur Addresses Banquet

OW182243Y Peking NCNA in English 2216 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh, in his speech at the banquet he hosted in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien this evening, said: "Your visit is an event of special importance in the history of Bangladesh-China relations."

He said: "Coming, as it does, a little over a year after the warm and memorable reception I and members of my delegation were accorded in Peking, it marks another important milestone in the rapid growth of friendship between our two countries." To the entire government and people of Bangladesh and to me personally, it is a matter of intense gratification that Your Excellency and your colleagues are here to visit Bangladesh, carrying with you the good wishes of His Excellency Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the friendly people of China, he stated.

He stressed that "the emergence of modern China under the inspiring leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung is indeed an epoch-making event. The People's Republic of China today stands as an epitome, to the world and particularly to the developing Third World, of what a determined people can achieve against all odds." He said: "The Chinese people have firmly grasped the teachings of their great helmsman Chairman Mao and are rapidly marching ahead towards the goal of economic prosperity and happiness. The clear vision and mature statesmanship shown by the wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng have won great respect and admiration, and I am sure that under his dynamic leadership the Chinese people will continue to march forward to new heights of achievement."

He pointed out: Bangladesh is a close neighbour of your great country. But more important than the geographical proximity are the spiritual meeting points of tradition, culture and history of our two peoples that have survived through the centuries. He recalled the exchanges between China and Bangladesh in the past, and especially pointed to the two visits to Dacca made by the late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

He said: These ancient and modern contacts between our two countries have always been imbued with a warm spirit of friendship, understanding and cooperation. Today our relationship, further fortified by Your Excellency's august visit, stands on the firm foundation of our shared goals and interests. Though new as an independent sovereign nation, the Bangladesh people are heirs to a civilization that is rich and steeped in history. The vicissitudes of time and the crushing colonial exploitation have reduced the people of Bangladesh to straitened circumstances. They have not, however, succeeded in breaking their spirit or in extinguishing the fire of their urge for nobler achievements. Today the people of Bangladesh are engaged in a relentless struggle to accelerate the pace of their national development through self-reliant efforts. This is a task not easy to accomplish. It may entail years of toil and sweat, but our people are prepared for sacrifices because they are determined to improve the quality and content of their lives.

The president said: "The people of Bangladesh wish to live in peace, freedom and dignity. They are committed to a policy of creating an environment of enduring peace and stability in the South Asian Subcontinent so that its peoples can devote all their energies and their resources towards providing for the people the basic conditions of a decent life. We have sought to develop good relations with all countries, particularly with our neighbours, on the basis of mutual respect for sovereign equality of nations and non-interference in one another's internal affairs. We have endeavoured to work towards restoration of trust and understanding among the countries in the region and laying the foundations for future cooperation. It was in consonance with this policy that I recently paid good-will visits to Nepal, India and Pakistan. My talks with the leaders of these countries reflected broad similarities on views on many issues of mutual concern and also indicated a common desire to consolidate friendly relations among the countries of the region.

"We firmly believe and we have so reaffirmed in various forums that international peace, stability and cooperation can be strengthened only through a scrupulous observance of the principles of integrity, justice and fair play in international relations. Tragically enough, these principles continue to be violated in many parts of the world. We are distressed to observe that the deteriorating situations in the Middle East and southern Africa pose serious threats to global peace and security. We believe that peace in the Middle East is possible only through a just settlement on the basis of complete Israeli withdrawal from all illegally occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and restoration of their inalienable rights to the Palestinian people, including a homeland of their own. In like manner, we believe that peace can be established in southern Africa only through the elimination of the scourge of racism and the transfer of power from the minority racist regimes to the true representatives of the majority of the people in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania.

"We believe that the Indian Ocean should be declared a zone of peace and we support the UN resolution in this regard. Excellency, in this context, I would like to acknowledge gratefully the valued support lent by your great country to the proposal mooted by Bangladesh for an effective participation of the littoral and hinterland states in consultations and arrangements towards guaranteeing peace and security in the Indian Ocean region.

"Excellency, we have observed most painfully that the efforts and sacrifices that the developing countries are making to accelerate their economic development are being largely frustrated by an unjust and irrational economic system prevailing today. We are, therefore, of the view that it is imperative to take urgent steps for the creation of a new and just international economic order for the equitable development of the world community of nations. In this new economic order we would expect the Third World to have a larger share of investments, a larger participation in the world production efforts, and fairer terms of trade, with a substantial flow of real resources from developed to developing countries."

He said: "Within two years of the establishment of diplomatic ties, the relationship between our two countries has grown rapidly. Inspired as both of our peoples are by the values of justice and fair play and the vision of an equitable world order, we look forward to continuous strengthening of this relationship both in dimension and depth to the mutual benefits of our peoples through increasing cooperation in all fields."

He said: "It is heartening to us, as well as to the other countries of the Third World, that the friendly people of your great country share with us the vision of a world order free from imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in any form."

"It is indeed a source of strength to us that the foreign policy of your great country is based on the bed-rock of the declared principle that all nations large or small, rich or poor, should be equal. The people of Bangladesh stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal people of China and the other countries of the Third World in complete unity and solidarity in the pursuit of this objective of international equality and justice," he said in conclusion.

Visits Memorial, Other Sites

OW191916Y Peking NCNA in English 1834 GMT 19 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 19 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, accompanied by Vice-President Abdus Sattar of Bangladesh, this morning placed a wreath before the National Memorial for Martyrs in Savar, about 20 miles away from the capital of Dacca. Accompanying him were also Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, as well as Lin Chia-mei, Ho Li-liang and Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Chuang Yen.

The vice-premier and his party then visited the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute and some other places where they were accorded a warm welcome. At the Rice Research Institute the Chinese guests were shown new high-yielding varieties of rice and some specimens of deep-water rice with more than five-metre-long stocks. The Chinese vice-premier told the leading members of the institute that they have done very useful work for Bangladesh and wished them new successes in improving rice yielding records.

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The Chinese guests left the institute before noon, and drove through Dacca to the Pagla station, the southernmost area of Dacca. Boarding the ship Ghaza (Victory), the Vice-premier and his party took a good view of the Buriganga River. Masses of people standing along both banks of the river cheered to the Chinese guests in Bangladesh: "Zin dabad" (Long Live China!) People boarding on passing-by ships also waved to the Chinese guests. The Chinese guests waved back to the friendly Bangladesh people.

In the evening, the Chinese vice-premier and his party visited the industrial exhibition. Accompanying the vice-premier and his party were also Shamsul Huq, advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his wife; Azizul Huq, advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest; wife of Nurul Huq, advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and IWTA [Inland Water Transportation]; as well as Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin.

Meets With Vice President

OW200151Y Peking NCNA in English 0132 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 19 Mar (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien called on Bangladesh Vice-President Abdus Sattar at the state guest house here this evening. Host and guest had a friendly conversation.

Present on the occasion were Bangladesh advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Shamsul Huq, Additional Foreign Secretary Manzoor A. Choudhury, and Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Cheng Fei, Director of the Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry Shen Ping and Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Chuang Yen were also present.

Vice President Hosts Dinner

OW200742Y Peking NCNA in English 0727 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 19 Mar (HSINHUA)--Bangladesh Vice-President Abdus Sattar gave a dinner at the state guest house this evening in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei. Both the Bangladesh vice-president and the Chinese vice-premier delivered speeches at the dinner.

In his speech, Vice-President Abdus Sattar said: "Your visit is an event of great significance and will contribute to further cementing and reinforcing the rapid growth of friendly relations and cooperation in all fields between our two countries and our two peoples. I am happy to say that our two countries share with each other an identity of views and an harmonious approach toward various problems of bilateral and international concern to us. Our two peoples remain firmly united in seeking peace and stability in the region and in the world." He wished continued progress and prosperity of the friendly people of China and deep and everlasting friendship between the peoples of Bangladesh and China.

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien in his speech said: "As the vice-president just said, the purpose of my present visit is to further cement and reinforce the friendly relations between our two countries. I believe that both our two countries are by the side of the just international cause. We will learn from each other."

Present on invitation were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang, Vice-minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Cheng Fei, and Director of the Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry Shen Ping. Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Chuang Yen and his wife Min Tzu-chiang were also present. Present on the occasion were Bangladesh Advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Shamsul Huq, Additional Foreign Secretary Manzoor A. Chaudhury, Advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Commerce Mohammad Saifur Rahman, Advisor to the president in charge of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and I.W.T.A. Nuzul Huq and his wife, and Foreign Secretary Tabarak Hussain and his wife. Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin was also present. The dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY CONDEMNS ISRAELI AGGRESSION

OW172048Y Peking NCNA in English 2013 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--Vehement condemnation of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon is expressed in a commentary in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today. The commentary reads:

The Israeli Zionists made a flagrant invasion of south Lebanon on the morning of March 15. Israeli army, naval and air forces in large numbers launched barbarous attacks on the camps of the Palestinian forces in the area and massacred Lebanese and Palestinian inhabitants. They even asserted that they would stay in the Lebanese territory they had seized. This is flagrant aggression committed by the Israeli authorities in stubbornly following their policy of aggression and expansion, a wanton encroachment on Lebanese sovereignty over its territory and a gross provocation against the Arab and Palestinian people. The Chinese people strongly condemn this barbarous aggression by Israel.

Israel, with the connivance and support of the two superpowers, had in the past years time and again launched wars of aggression against the Arab countries. It occupied vast tracts of Arab territories and made large numbers of Palestinians homeless, plunging the Middle East into a state of protracted tension.

Since it took office, the Menahem Begin government has clung to the policy of aggression and expansion. The Israeli Zionists always use the protection of "Israel's security" as a pretext for launching aggression and expansion. They even call the aggressor troops in the current massive aggression against Lebanon their "defence forces". The Israeli minister of defence arrogantly declared that Israel had decided to "clean up once and for all" the Palestinian forces in south Lebanon so as "to form a security belt". "We will control the area as long as necessary," he asserted. These extremely insolent assertions have laid bare the expansionist nature of Begin and his ilk who committed aggression behind the smokescreen of "defence" and "security".

The Israeli authorities persistently refuse to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights and to pull out from the Arab lands they occupied. But their intransigence is meeting resolute opposition from the Arab and Palestinian people, and Israel has become increasingly isolated. Their current aggression against Lebanon is a desperate action which will only put them in a more disadvantageous position.

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The Palestinian people are the direct victims of the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion. The struggle of the Palestinian people for national rights is a just one which has won sympathy and support from the Arab and other people throughout the world. The Chinese people stand firmly by the Arab and Palestinian people in their struggle and oppose the policy of aggression and expansion of the Israeli Zionists. The Israeli aggression on Lebanon and savage attacks on the camps of the Palestinian armed forces have aroused greater indignation among the Arab and Palestinian people against the Zionists. We are convinced that victory must belong to the Arab and Palestinian people, who are uniting more closely and persisting in struggle.

NCNA REPORTS ON CUBAN TROOPS IN ANGOLA

Troops' Morale Low

OW162013Y Peking NCNA in English 1935 GMT 16 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Mar (HSINHUA)--The morale of the Cuban occupation troops in Angola is sinking lower and their dissatisfaction is increasing daily, according to Western news agency and press reports.

Two companies of the Cuban troops recently opened fire at each other in a downtown street in Luanda; 13 Cubans were killed and more than 20 wounded.

It was said that Cuban troops in Angola have reached more than 20,000. American papers quoted U.S. officials as saying that several thousand Cubans have been killed in the Angolan war provoked by the Soviet Union in collusion with the Cuban mercenaries.

Harassed by Guerrillas

OW172146V Peking NCNA in English 1712 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--Guerrillas are active in various parts of Angola and have made repeated assaults on the much-hated Cuban occupation troops, according to Western news agency and press reports.

A small force of guerrillas reportedly ambushed a truck load of Cuban troops in the central Cabindan town of Dinga and took 37 prisoners.

Earlier, several Cuban soldiers were seized while they were gathering firewood outside a military camp. According to preliminary counts, around 140 Cuban soldiers have been killed in Cabinda alone.

Guerrillas are also very active near Luanda. Recently they launched fierce attacks on the enemy near the city of Ambriz, north of Luanda. They also harassed the enemy, including Cuban troops, some 100 km from Luanda as well as in central and southern Angola.

GABONESE EMBASSY HOLDS PEKING RECEPTION 11 MARCH

OW112047Y Peking NCNA in English 1524 GMT 11 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Mar (HSINHUA)--Alain Maurice Mayombo, ambassador of the Republic of Gabon to China, and Mrs Mayombo gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Party of Gabon.

Among the guests were Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Chang Ken-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; and leading members of departments concerned. Foreign diplomatic envoys to China also attended.

NATIONAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE OPENS IN PEKING 18 MARCH

Scientists Gather

OW171236Y Peking NONA in English 1229 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--More than 5,000 delegates from all parts of the country have poured into Peking for the National Science Conference which opens tomorrow. About 63 per cent of the delegates are scientists and technicians who have contributed to the motherland's socialist construction. The other delegates are organizers and administrators in scientific work, and outstanding assistants and service workers in the field of scientific research. Among them are outstanding geologists from the Tsinghai-Tibet plateau on the roof of the world, oil explorers from the East China Sea, representatives of outstanding collectives in sand control from the Gobi deserts in the northwest, and peasant seed breeding experts from Hainan Island in south China. To the people in the Chinese capital, they are guests invited by the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. For the past several days, a jubilant atmosphere prevailed as the delegates were given a warm welcome upon their arrival at the airport and railway station and at the hotels they are staying. Peking's performing artists and school pupils are rehearsing new shows for the gathering of scientists.

The eldest delegate is 90 years old and the youngest 22. 70 per cent of the delegates are under 55. This is a reflection of the combination of old, middle-aged and young that characterizes China's contingent of scientists and technicians. Ninety-year-old Ho Chieh is China's first-generation geologist. He studied in the United States, returned to China in 1914, on the eve of the First World War, and started the Department of Geology at the old Peking University as the first of its kind in China. Well-known geologist Li Ssu-kuang taught in the department shortly after its inauguration. Ho Chieh shows a graceful carriage, standing straight and walking with springy strides. He told interviewing newsmen at his hotel: "I will live 100 years and follow Chairman Hua in the new Long March to 2000 A.D. I'll do my share of brick laying for the edifice of communism." He said he would work for locating coal deposits and do geological research in Kwangtung Province.

Twenty-two-year-old Wang Hsiang-jung is a Signal Corps technician of a People's Liberation Army unit. A 1975 physics graduate from Nankai University in Tientsin, she has made her contributions to innovations that improved equipment at her unit. She told newsmen: "I'll learn from the older scientists. A strong socialist China will be built in our generation."

On their way to Peking, young scientists learned from their older colleagues. Some of them brought scientific papers and books they have just completed in honour of the conference. Among the scientists who have made their shares of contributions to the motherland are China's minority nationalities, returned Overseas Chinese, women scientists and technicians and Taiwan compatriots. 74 per cent of the delegates are Chinese Communist Party members.

The delegates are of different specialities. They have different personal experiences. But they all have the common aspirations of bringing China's science and technology to a higher level and contributing to the modernization of China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

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Taiwan Delegates Arrive

OW180828Y Peking NCNA in English 0754 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--A Taiwan Province delegation made up of scientists who have returned to the mainland arrived in Peking to attend the National Science Conference, scheduled to open today. The 13 scientific and technical personnel on the delegation were given a warm welcome by delegates from other parts of the country as well as people in the Chinese capital. The delegates from Taiwan Province have pledged to do their share to make the science conference a success, to realize the four modernizations and to liberate Taiwan and reunify the motherland.

Head of the delegation is Lu Chia-hsi, president of the Fukien Provincial Institute of the Structure of Matter under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. President Lu and his colleagues have done research on the chemical simulation of biological nitrogen fixation. They are determined to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in this field at an early date.

Among the delegates, some came to the mainland to take part in the revolution during the war against Japanese aggression, some returned to the mainland from abroad after nationwide liberation, and some returned from the United States and Japan during the past few years. They are hard workers and have made contributions to the building of the motherland.

After graduating from Taiwan University in 1940, ophthalmologist Li Chen hoped to do his share to develop traditional Chinese medicine and to help free people from disease. However, what Professor Li experienced was the oppression of the Japanese aggressors and the rottenness of the Kuomintang reactionaries. Greatly discouraged, he determined to come to the mainland and did so in 1949. In new China, he has served as deputy director of the hospital attached to the Talien Medical College and then as vice-president of the Tsuni Medical College.

Another delegate is Ho Pin, a schoolmate of Professor Li Chen. He is now vice-president of the No 5 Institute of the Military Medical Science Institute of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. After taking part in the heroic "February 28" uprising in 1947, he returned to the mainland. Since then, he has done a great deal of work to control epidemic diseases and eliminate the occurrence of malaria.

Delegates Pay Respect to Mao

OW171516Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--Delegates to the National Science Conference today went to the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall to pay their respects to the remains of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

From morning to evening group after group arrived at the hall and stood in silence before the statue of Chairman Mao before entering the main auditorium to pay their respects to the remains of the founder of our party, our army and our state. They expressed their determination to make the conference a success and to hold still higher the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. They would follow closely the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in the new Long March and strive to make China a powerful, modernised, socialist country before the end of this century.

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Visit Chou En-Lai Exhibit

OW171517Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Mar (HSINHUA)--Delegates to the National Science Conference today visited the exhibition in memory of the late Comrade Chou En-lai currently on display at the Museum of Chinese History.

The representatives from various parts of the country were deeply moved by the precious relics and photographs recording the immortal contribution made by the late premier. They could no longer hold back their emotions when they came to the relics and photographs showing Premier Chou's attention to the development of science and technology, his concern for the progress of intellectuals and his painstaking efforts in laying out a development plan for science and technology for the whole country. The representatives pledged themselves to strive, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, for the realization of the grand goal of the four modernizations put forward by Premier Chou in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions.

Hua Opens Conference

OW181206Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng opened China's National Science Conference here today. The conference, largest in the history of Chinese science and technology, was convened by decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, acting on Chairman Hua's proposal. On January 6, Chairman Hua wrote this inscription for the conference: "Foster lofty ideals, set high goals and march towards the modernization of science and technology".

The conference opened in the Great Hall of the People. Side by side on the backdrop of the rostrum were colored portraits of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and our wise leader Chairman Hua. The portraits were flanked by five red flags on either side. Two red streamers ran across the auditorium. One read: "Holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, strive to build a powerful, modern socialist China before the end of the century!" and the other read: "Foster lofty ideals, set high goals and march towards the modernization of science and technology!"

Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping and Wang Tung-hsing all smiled as they appeared on the rostrum and took their seats at the front. The hall resounded to a thunderous, prolonged ovation.

Also seated at the front of the rostrum were other party and state leaders Kuo Mo-jo, Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Nieh Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en, in addition to leading members of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee Su Yu and Lo Jui-ching.

At 3 p.m., Chairman Hua declared the meeting open. All rose as a band struck up the national anthem.

Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, delivered an important speech, which was received with enthusiastic applause.

Then followed a report by Fang I, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

The speech and the report were repeatedly interrupted by thunderous applause.

Around 6,000 delegates are attending the conference. They are from the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, departments under the CCP Central Committee, departments of government, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and defence industries. They include outstanding scientists and technicians, technical innovators, model peasants in scientific farming and cadres dedicated to the party's cause of science. They represent 24 nationalities. The eldest is 90 and the youngest 22. There are representatives of over 800 advanced collectives in addition to over 1,000 advanced individuals. Working tirelessly, these collectives and individuals have made outstanding contributions to our science and technology. All were inspired by the great call of party and state leaders for an early realization of China's four socialist modernizations.

Also seated on the rostrum were:

Leading members of departments under the CCP Central Committee, ministries and commissions under the State Council, the Chinese People's Liberation Army's general departments and National Defence Science and Technology Commission, members of the leading group of the conference and leading members of the conference's secretariat: Ma Wen-jui, Wang Cheng, Wang Meng, Wang Shu, Wang Lei, Yeh Fei, Feng Hsuan, Lu Tung, Liu Wei, Liu Hsi-yao, Chiang I-chen, Sun Ching-wen, Su Ching, Li Chang, Li Chiang, Li Pao-hua, Yang Yung, Yang Li-kung, Yang Ching-jen, Wu Leng-hsi, Wu Ching-tung, Sung Jen-chiung, Sung Chen-ming, Chang Chen [1728 3791], Chang Chen [1728 7201], Chang Ping-hua, Chang Ching-fu, Chang Hsiang-shan, Chang Ai-ping, Chang Yao-tzu, Chen Kuo-tung, Lo Ching-chang, Chou Tzu-chien, Chao Tsang-pi, Hu Chi-wei, Hu Yao-pang, Chung Fu-hsiang, Tuan Chun-i, Yuan Pao-hua, Ku Ming, Chai Shu-fan, Chien Chih-kuang, Tang Ko, Huang Chen, Liang Pi-yeh, Liang Ling-kuang, Tseng Tao, Chiang Nan-hsiang, Han Kuang, Cheng Tzu-hua, Tung Hsiao-peng, Ma I, Ma Wang-huai [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin and Peking NCMA Domestic Service in Chinese render this name Ma Yu-huai, 7456 3768 2849], Ma Chi-kung, Wang Chun, Wang I-lun, Wang Ting-tung, Lu Chia-hsi, Liu Fu-sheng, Su Yu [5685 5038], Li Chi-ming, Li Yao-wen, Yang Yen, Yang Chao, Yang Tung-sheng, Wu Nan-sheng, Ho Kang, Min Yu, Tsou Chia-hua, Shen Hsin-fa, Sung Chieh-han, Chang Cheng-hsien, Chang Chien-kuo, Chang Huai-san [1728 3232 0005], Chang Chen-huan, Chen Wei-ta, Wu Heng, Miao Chun-ting, Lin I-hsin, Yu Wen, Chou Chi-i [0719 0679 0001], Chou Pei-yuan, Chao Tung-wan, Chao Mao-hsun, Hu Hung, Hung Hsueh-chih [3163 1331 2535], Yao I-lin, Yuan Chin-hsiu, Ku Cho-hsin [7357 0587 2450], Kao I, Kao Chi-yun, Kao Fu-yu, Kao Teng-pang, Chia Cheng-jiang, Chia-na-pu-erh, Kuo Hsien-jui, Huang Tso-chen, Huang Chih-chen, Han Che-i, Tung Ta-lin and Tai Su-li

Old, middle-aged and young scientific workers, representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers and people from other fields: Ma Pin, Ma Ta-yu, Ma Hsing-yuan, Ma Hai-te, Wang Ta-heng, Wang Wen-chou, Wang Ying-lai, Wang Kan-chang, Pei Shih-chang, Mao Shou-pai, Yin Tsan-hsun, Yeh Tu-cheng, Shih Shao-hsi, Feng Kang, Feng Ping-chuan, Feng Te-pe, Pi Te-hsien, Chu Kuang-ya, Chu Wu-hua, Wu Hsien-wen, Jen Hsin-min, Hua Lo-keng, Liu Yun-chung, Liu Ying-hsiang, Chiang Tse-min, Sun Chun-yu, Yen Tung-sheng, Yen Chi-tzu, Su Pu-ching, Li Hsun, Li Kuang-ching, Li Kuo-hao, Yang Shih-hsien, Yang Chun-ching, Yang Ting-pao, Yang Chung-chien, Yang Cheng-chung, Wu Kung-liang, Wu Chung-hua, Wu Chi-chang, Wu Huan-hsing, Wu Cheng-i, Ho Kuang-chien, Wang Te-chao, Shen Hung, Chang Wei, Chang Wen-yu, Chang Wen-yu, Chang Wen-yu, Chang Kuang-tou, Chang Hsiao-chien, Chang Yu-che, Chang Chia-fu, Lu Hsiao-peng, Chen Chih, Chen Jen-fu, Chen Chung-wei, Chen Yung-kang, Chen Shih-hsiang, Chen Tsung-chi, Chen Ching-jun, Mao I-sheng, Lin Chiao-chih, Chin Shan-pao, Chou Tien-hsiao, Chou Ting-ju, Chou Hui-chiu, Cheng Wan-chun, Chao Tsung-yu, Chao Ping-nan, Chao Hsi-wu, Hu Han, Hu Ko-shih, Hu Han-chuan, Liu Ta-kang, Ko Chao, Hou Hsiang-lin, Shih Ju-wei, Chiang Sheng-chieh, Chiang Ssu-chang, Chu Yu-sheng, Yao Shih-chang, Yao Yung-yang, Ho Ping-chang, Ku Kung-hsu, Chien San-chiang, Chien Ling-hsi, Chien Hsueh-sen,

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Chien Pao-chun, Kao Shih-chi, Kao Shang-yin, Kao Chi-yu, Kuo Tung-tsai, Tang Ao-ching, Chu Fu-tang, Tu Kuang-chih, Huang Kun, Huang Wen-tung, Huang Ping-wei, Huang Chi-ching, Huang Chia-ssu, Huang Tung-nien, Liang Shou-pan, Mei Shih-jung, Peng Shih-lu, Cheng Yu-chih, Tseng Cheng-kuei, Tung Ti-chou, Ho Chung-pen, Tsai Chiao, Tsai Chu-ching, Tsai Tsu-chuan, Pei Li-sheng and Pan Shu.

AFP Report

OW181140Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Excerpt] Peking, 18 Mar (AFP)--The National Science Conference opening here today will plan a "technical revolution" to bring China up to world technological levels. The meeting is expected to last several weeks like the earlier conferences on agriculture and industry held since the ousting of the "gang of four". Observers expect Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who took a back seat in the recent 5th National People's Congress, to reestablish his political leadership. The 74-year-old vice premier has decided to devote most of his time to modernizing science and education in China and at the current conference will deliver a working report of over 100 pages, a reliable source said today.

There are three main points on the agenda, according to Atomic Physicist Tsien San-chiang, vice chairman of the Academy of Sciences.

Item one is to clearly establish China's new science policy eliminating all influence of the extremist gang of four. The gang, according to the official Chinese press, destroyed and repressed intellectuals whom they termed "the stinking ninth category".

The second item will be discussion of two wide-ranging programs to develop science and technology. The first is a medium-term eight year program from 1977 to 1985, the second will run for 23 years, planning Chinese research until the year 2000. The aim of this program is to train an army of scientists by increasing exchanges with foreign countries and popularizing language studies as well as modifying entrance requirements to universities and research institutes. The late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's theory of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" will be applied in practice. China is expected to push the slogan "dare to think, dare to speak, dare to act", in an attempt to make up as fast as possible the 10 to 20 years Chinese science lags behind the developed countries. Priority will go to research in agriculture, energy and nuclear power stations, computers, space research and lasers.

The third item on the agenda will be drawing up an honours list of scholars or groups who have excelled in research work. Prizes will be reestablished, as have been bonuses to encourage scientists with material as well as moral rewards. Prizes for research work were only once handed out since the founding of the republic in 1949, in 1957.

Teng Hsiao-ping Speech

OW181228Y Peking NCNA in English 1222 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping declared here today that we are moving rapidly into a great advance on a countrywide scale towards the mastery of modern science and technology. Splendid perspectives lie before us.

In a speech at the opening ceremony of the National Science Conference, he pointed out: Our party was able to lead the people to the overthrow of the system of exploitation and to the transformation of society, and it will certainly be able to lead our people up the heights of world science.

He said: The very fact that we are holding today this grand gathering unparalleled in the history of science in China clearly indicates that the days are gone forever when the gang of four could willfully sabotage the cause of science and persecute the intellectuals. Vice-Chairman Teng stressed the significance of making China a modern, powerful socialist state, and pointed out that the crux of the fulfillment of this task is the mastery of modern science and technology.

Only by fulfilling this task, he said, can we more effectively prevent capitalist restoration, cope with aggression and subversion by social-imperialism and imperialism and be more certain of gradually creating the material conditions for the advance to the great ideal of communism.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, he thanked the scientists and technicians, workers, peasants and cadres who have worked diligently for the progress of science and technology in our socialist motherland and made outstanding contributions, and paid them tribute. He also expressed heartfelt thanks to all our foreign friends who have helped us in science and technology.

Concerning the policy of independence and self-reliance, Vice-Chairman Teng stated that independence does not mean shutting the door on the world, nor does self-reliance mean blind opposition to everything foreign. Science and technology are a kind of wealth created in common by all mankind. Any nation or country must learn from the advanced science and technology of other nations and countries. After we catch up with the advanced world levels in science and technology, we will still have to learn from the strong points of others.

He emphatically expounded the points on which the gang of four confounded right and wrong and caused much confusion. He pointed out that Marxism has consistently held that science and technology are part of the productive forces. It is mainly through the power of science, the power of technology that the contemporary social productive forces have made such tremendous advances and labour productivity has increased by such a big margin, Vice-Chairman Teng said.

He declared that in socialist society, those who labour, whether by hand or by brain, are all working people. The difference between them lies only in a different role in the social division of labour. The overwhelming majority of brain workers have become part of the proletariat.

On the building of a mammoth force of scientific and technical personnel who are both Red and expert, Vice-Chairman Teng stated: Chairman Mao advocated intellectuals becoming both Red and expert, encouraging everyone to remold the bourgeois world outlook and acquire the proletarian world outlook. The basic question about the world outlook is whom to serve.

If a person loves our socialist motherland and is serving socialism and the workers, peasants and soldiers of his own free will and accord, it should be said that he has initially acquired a proletarian world outlook and, in terms of political standards, cannot be considered White but should be called Red. Our scientific undertakings are an important part of our socialist cause. To devote oneself to our socialist science and contribute to it is an important manifestation of being Red, the integration of being Red with being expert.

The overwhelming majority of our scientists and technicians love the party and love socialism and strive to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. No matter how Lin Biao and the gang of four persecuted and tormented intellectuals, they kept working on science and technology under extremely difficult conditions. As Chairman Hua once stressed, such a force is an important factor in our confidence that we will catch up and surpass advanced world standards.

Vice-Chairman Teng emphasized that while striving to make full use of the abilities of our present scientific and technical force, we must also exert ourselves to train new personnel, particularly a younger generation of scientific and technical personnel. Therefore, we must comprehensively and correctly carry out the party's policy on education, make a good job of the educational revolution, break with convention and train a group of top-ranking world experts in science and technology in the shortest possible time.

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping pointed out that rapid development of science and technology hinges on party leadership.

To meet the requirements of a new period of development in socialist revolution and construction, he said, there must be corresponding changes in the centre of gravity for party work and in the party's work style. Today, while continuing to eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four and deepen the socialist revolution on the ideological and political fronts, the whole party must take firm hold of the work of modernization.

He stressed that the leadership given by party committees is primarily political leadership. On academic questions, we must give full scope to democracy, follow the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and encourage free discussion.

Vice-Chairman Teng called on the people of the whole country to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, march forward unswerving and victorious, moving valiantly towards the grand goal of a modern, powerful socialist country.

Peking Radio Reports

OW190013Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1207 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Report on Teng Hsiao-ping's speech at opening ceremony of the National Science Conference in Peking on 18 March]

[Text] Teng Hsiao-ping said: [begin recording] Comrades, we as well as the people of the entire country are delighted at the successful convening of the National Science Conference. The very fact that we are holding a grand gathering unparalleled in the history of China's science clearly indicates that the days are gone forever when the Wang Hung-Wen-Chang Chun-chiao-Chiang Ching-Yao Wen-yuan gang of four could willfully sabotage the cause of science and persecute intellectuals.

Scientific and technological work has received the unprecedented attention and concern of the entire party and people. Scientists and technicians as well as the worker-peasant-soldier masses are vigorously engaged in the scientific experimentation movement and teenagers have developed a new attitude of loving and studying science. Throughout the country, a high tide in modernizing science and technology is swiftly taking shape, and a bright future is awaiting us. Among the participants in the National Science Conference are promising scientists and technicians on all fronts, leading technical innovators, scientific activists and cadres loyal to the party's scientific cause. You have industriously worked for the socialist motherland's progress in science and technology and made outstanding contributions. On behalf of the CCP Central Committee, I wish to express my gratitude and respect to all of you. [end recording]

Vice Chairman Teng pointed out that the crux in the fulfillment of the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology. The purpose of the National Science Conference, which was proposed by Chairman Hua and approved by the party Central Committee, is to focus the entire party's and people's attention on science, to draft plans, commend advanced personnel and study measures to rapidly speed up the development of science and technology.

Vice Chairman Teng then elaborated on three questions, first the question of regarding science itself as a productive force.

Vice Chairman Teng said that Marxism has consistently maintained that science and technology are part of the productive forces. The development of a modern science and technology has created a much closer relationship between science and production, and as part of the productive forces, science and technology have played a more powerful role. It is primarily through the power of science and technology that the contemporary social productive forces have made such tremendous advances and labor productivity has increased by such a large margin. He pointed out that only by possessing a fairly high level of science and culture and advanced labor skills can the working people play a more effective role in modern-day production. In order to realize that science and technology are productive forces, the following question must first be answered: What kind of attitude should we assume toward scientific research as mental labor? Should we consider scientists and technicians working people?

Vice Chairman Teng said that in a socialist society, the mental workers trained by the proletariat are different from the intellectuals in the exploiting society of the past. In the course of socialist transformation, Chairman Mao pointed out that intellectuals coming over from the old society face the problem of which side to take. Throughout the entire period of socialism class contradictions and class struggles continually exist. Intellectuals are constantly faced with the problem of which side to choose. On the whole, the overwhelming majority of intellectuals have already become part of the proletariat. The difference between them and manual laborers lies only in their different roles in the social division of labor, both being working people in a socialist society.

Vice Chairman Teng said that a correct understanding of the fact that science and technology are productive forces and that the mental workers serving socialism are part of the working people are closely tied to the acceleration of the development of science and technology.

Touching on the second question, Vice Chairman Teng pointed out: In marching toward the modernization of science and technology, we must have a mammoth force of working class scientific and technical personnel who are both Red and expert, as well as a large number of the world's first-class scientists, engineers and technicians. We must break away from the conventional practices so as to discover, select and train talented people.

He said: An important point in this connection is having a correct understanding and reasonable requirements in regard to becoming both Red and expert.

Chairman Mao advocated intellectuals becoming both Red and expert, encouraging everyone to remold the bourgeois world outlook and acquire a proletarian world outlook. The basic question about the world outlook is whom to serve. If a person loves our socialist motherland and is serving socialism and the workers, peasants and soldiers of his own free will and accord, it can be said that he has acquired an initial proletarian world outlook and, in terms of political standards, cannot be considered White, but Red.

There is the division of labor in the socialist undertaking. Comrades in all trades and professions must strive to do a good job in their own work under the conditions of upholding the socialist political stand. This by no means is divorced from politics, but is precisely a concrete expression of serving proletarian politics and an expression of socialist consciousness.

In his concrete analysis of our country's scientific and technical workers, Vice Chairman Teng pointed out that in terms of their political stand, which is the basic condition, the overwhelming majority of scientific and technical personnel have adopted the working class stand. Our party relies on this type of revolutionary intellectuals, but they should not become conceited and remain in place without advancing further. Rather, they should make continued efforts to constantly progress both politically and professionally.

The third question discussed by Vice Chairman Teng is how the system of individual responsibility under the party committee's leadership should be conducted in the scientific and technical departments. He said the key to whether we can achieve the fastest possible development of science and technology lies in whether our party is good at directing scientific and technical work. He said that to meet the needs of our country's socialist revolution and construction in the new period of development, there must be corresponding changes in the focus of our party's work and work style. Today, while continuing to eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four and deepen the socialist revolution on the ideological and political fronts, the whole party must take firm hold of modernization work so as to fulfill the tasks entrusted to us by history, namely, the great political and economical revolution and the great scientific and technological revolution. Party committees at all levels should learn from Taching and Tachai to make sure that the three great revolutions--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment--are simultaneously grasped.

He declared that the party committee's leadership primarily involves political leadership. This is to ensure adherence to the correct political orientation, insure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and mobilize all sectors to enthusiastically carry out their tasks. At the same time, the leadership is exercised by gearing it to the fulfillment of plans. This calls for keeping firm control of scientific research plans, knowing who should be assigned to what work and organizing the forces well. In addition, it is necessary to carry out support work well. Professional science and technology work should be clearly delegated to the institute directors and deputy directors as their individual responsibility. As regards academic questions, we must uphold the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and encourage free discussion. We must earnestly listen to the opinions of specialists and give full scope to their role in scientific and technical work in order to avoid mistakes to the extent possible and perform our work well. This is an important aspect of the party committees' practice of the mass line.

In conclusion, Vice Chairman Teng said: [begin recording] the successive convocation of the 11th National OCP Congress, the Fifth NPC and the Fifth CPPOC fully manifested the great unity of the whole party and people of the entire country. This National Science Conference is also a conference of unity. [applause] The unity of the party and the people are the fundamental guarantee of our cause's certain triumph. [applause] Let us hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, brave winds and waves and advance victoriously in persevering pursuit of the great goal of building a modern, powerful socialist country. [applause]

Prosperity to science! A successful conclusion to the conference! [applause, end recording]

Fang I Speech

OW181246Y Peking NCNA in English 1238 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Mar (HSINHUA)--China's socialist science and technology are entering a new stage of flourishing growth, said Fang I, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council.

In a report to the National Science Conference which opened here today, he said that the eleventh party congress and the Fifth National People's Congress confirmed the goal of modernizing China's agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the end of this century. The advance towards the modernization of science and technology is rapidly gaining momentum.

He refuted the phony theories spread by the gang of four with respect to science and technology, pointing out that the latter are a revolutionary force, one of those that motivate the advance of history.

Vice-Premier Fang I said: Following the basic principles of Marxism, Chairman Mao creatively put forth the brilliant thesis that in socialist society it is necessary to carry out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. This was one of his important contributions to the theory of scientific socialism. Setting a brilliant example of applying Mao Tsetung Thought, Chairman Hua has called for simultaneous concentration on the three great revolutionary movements, raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation, and advancing towards the modernization of science and technology.

Vice-Premier Fang I reviewed the development of science and technology following China's liberation in 1949, and with personal care and guidance from Chairman Mao. Fang I emphasized that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was predominated on that front ever since the founding of new China. China has built up a force of working-class scientific and technical workers who are both Red and expert.

He said that the eight years from now through 1985 are crucial for the four modernizations. An "Outline National Plan for the Development of Science and Technology 1978-1985 (Draft)" was submitted to the conference for examination. He explained that this plan is aimed at advancing the four modernizations at top speed.

The eight-year plan, Fang I said, includes all-round dispositions for the tasks of research in natural resources, agriculture, industry, national defence, transport and communication, oceanography, environmental protection, medicine, finance and trade, culture and education, and in the two major divisions--the basic and the technical sciences. A number of items have been chosen for key research projects.

Vice-Premier Fang I said the plan gives prominence to items with a bearing on the overall situation, notably the following eight comprehensive areas of science and technology, important new technologies and pace-setting fields of study: agriculture, energy resources, materials, electronic computers, laser, space science, high energy physics and genetic engineering. He called for outstanding success in these eight fields so as to promote the high-speed development of science and technology as a whole and of the entire national economy.

Vice-Premier Fang I said that the modernization of science and technology is in fact aimed at a comprehensive and fundamental technical transformation in all fields of China's material production. Reaching this goal depends on party leadership and on the concerted efforts of the people throughout the country.

Peking Radio Report

OW190214Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1215 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Report on Fang I speech at opening ceremony of National Science Conference in Peking on 18 March]

[Text] [Begin recording] Comrades: The current National Science Conference is being held under the personal concern and with the direct guidance of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua. This is a grand meeting of unprecedented scope held by China's science and technology circles. It is a great event of serious interest to the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Acting on the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, I will deal with several questions. [end recording]

Vice Premier Fang I's speech is divided into three parts:

1. A new stage of development of China's science and technology;
2. Aim high, have lofty aspirations and advance toward the modernization of science and technology;
3. Mobilize the entire party to go in for science in a big way.

Vice Premier Fang I said: The 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC confirmed our struggle's objective before the end of the century and decided to mobilize the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country to advance toward modernizing agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology. Chairman Hua personally proposed the holding of the National Science Conference. This has pushed scientific and technical work to a very important level. China's socialist science and technology are entering a new stage of flourishing growth.

After summing up the teachings of the proletarian revolutionary teachers that science and technology are a revolutionary power playing a forceful role in history and after reviewing the history of struggle on the scientific and technical front since the founding of the People's Republic, Comrade Fang I pointed out: In spite of the influence and interference of the revisionist line, China's science and technology have steadily developed under the personal concern and guidance of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua.

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In the 28 years since the founding of the People's Republic, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has continually predominated on the scientific and technical front. China has already built up a force of working-class scientific and technical workers who are both Red and expert.

In his speech, Comrade Fang I explained the 1978-85 Draft National Outline Plan for Developing Science and Technology. He said: Our plan should be designed to help achieve the four modernizations and advance them at top speed.

The 8-year draft plan, he said, includes the all-round dispersal of the research tasks in the fields of national resources, agriculture, industry, national defense, transport and communications, oceanography, environmental protection, medicine, finance and trade, culture and education, and in the two major divisions--the basic and technical sciences. A number of topics have been chosen as the subject of key research projects.

He said the draft plan gives prominence to topics having a bearing on the overall situation, notably the following eight comprehensive areas of science and technology, important new technologies and pace-setting fields of study: agriculture, energy resources, materials, electronic computers, laser, space science, high energy physics and genetic engineering. He called for outstanding success in these eight fields so as to promote the high-speed development of science and technology as a whole and of the whole national economy.

He added that the realization of this plan will make certain important areas of China's science and technology come close to or reach the advanced world levels in the 1970's.

Vice Premier Fang I said: Advancing toward the modernization of science and technology is a common task of the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country and is a great technical revolution entrusted to us by history. Party organizations at all levels should carry out the following work in a down-to-earth way: Consolidate scientific and technical research institutes and build up a scientific and technical research network; encourage the uninhibited and unlimited selection of talented personnel; set up a system governing the training, performance, retirement and advancement of scientific and technical personnel; uphold the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend; learn from the advanced science and technology abroad and strengthen international academic exchanges; insure the time for scientific research work; strive to modernize laboratory and library work; carry out the division and coordination of labor and promote cooperation; accelerate the popularization of scientific and technical research results; and vigorously popularize the sciences.

Delegates Discuss Proceedings

OW191320Y Peking NCNA in English 1304 GMT 19 Mar '83 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chinese scientists attending the National Science Conference declared today that they would do their utmost to help make China a powerful, modern socialist country. They said this while discussing Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping's speech at yesterday's opening ceremony of the conference and Vice-Premier Fang I's report on that occasion. They said both the speech and the report embodied their aspirations, added to their strength and confidence and encouraged them to overcome all difficulties to scale the peak of science and technology.

"I fully support Vice-Chairman Teng's speech and Vice-Premier Fang's report. They have comprehensively and correctly expounded Chairman Mao's consistent policies for accelerating the development of science and technology," said Li Kuo-hao, the famous professor of bridge engineering and president of Tungchi University of Shanghai. In fact, he added, China's science and technology had been progressing rapidly since the downfall of the gang of four. Shanghai alone completed 120 major research projects last year. "The research centre where I work suffered from the gang's sabotage. It has now been restored and expanded. We will go ahead at greater speed," he said. His words voiced the common sentiment of the nearly 6,000 delegates to the conference, including scientists, workers, peasants and cadres from all over the country who made outstanding contributions to China's science and technology.

Many delegations began discussing yesterday evening. They said that Vice-Chairman Teng and Vice-Premier Fang, proceeding from the Marxist point of view, had clearly answered the crucial questions for a faster development of science and technology. Many delegates described the conference as the starting point for a new Long March toward modernization in these fields.

The orientation has been made clear and the road is open. The new Long March will surely be crowned with victory," said Ma Ta-yu, the well-known physicist.

Wu Wen-chun, mathematician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, recalled that Chairman Mao in 1963 analysed the reason why China had suffered for more than a century from imperialist aggression, pointing out that this was due first to a corrupt social system and second to a backward economy and technology. "Chairman Mao led the Chinese people in the first Long March to solve the first problem. And now Chairman Hua is leading us in a new Long March. We will certainly solve the second problem," Wu Wen-chun said.

The delegates expressed satisfaction with the 1978-1985 Outline Plan for the Development of Science and Technology (Draft) and the measures for its fulfillment advanced in Vice-Premier Fang I's report. The outline plan was encouraging, they declared, and it would help bring about faster, all-round progress in science, technology and the national economy.

Chang Wen-yu, director of the Institute of High-Energy Physics of the Academy of Sciences, said with full confidence: "Our research in high-energy physics will approach or reach the advanced world levels before the end of the century."

Engineering thermo-physicist Wu Chung-hua pointed out that science and technology now received greater attention of the party and the nation than ever before. "I will do my best to speed the growth of our aeronautical industry," he said.

Min Yu, chief geological engineer of the Taching oilfield, said the outline plan had "unfolded before us the great prospects of a prosperous and powerful socialist China." Min Yu is an expert in petro-geology trained in new China. "In the new Long March," he said with emphasis, "we are determined to fulfill the task set by Chairman Hua--to build some ten more oilfields like Taching."

Chia Cheng-jang of the Tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, said that one reason for the brigade's rapid and continuous increase of grain output lay in its consistent efforts to build farmland improvement projects and to engage in scientific experiment. "Tachai will continue to march toward the modernization of agriculture," he declared.

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Wang Miao-yueh, a young geo-physicist of the Academy of Sciences, comes from a worker's family. He said: "The outline plan gives as much encouragement to us young people as to the old. Many revolutionaries had shed their blood or laid down their lives before socialist China was founded. It is now for us to work with might and main to scale the heights of science and attain socialist modernization. We are determined to do that."

Joint Editorial Hails Conference

OW180014Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY, RED FLAG and LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 18 March joint editorial: "Foster Lofty Ideals, Set High Goals and March for the Modernization of Science and Technology--Warmly Greeting the Opening of the National Science Conference"]

[Text] The National Science Conference, proposed by the wise leader Chairman Hua himself and convoked by the CCP Central Committee, formally opens in Peking on 18 March. This is an important step for the Chinese people in their new Long March and a new milestone in the development of science and technology in China. It follows the first session of the Fifth NPC, which set the general task for a new period of development of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The conference will hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, formulate plans for scientific and technological development, commend advanced people, cite outstanding achievements and further mobilize the forces in all fields to fulfill the general task for the new period and march toward modernization of science and technology.

This unprecedented conference on science is bound to provide a tremendous impetus to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country. The whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are very concerned about and have great hopes for it. We extend warm greetings to the conference.

Chairman Hua wrote a special inscription for the National Conference on Science, calling on us to foster lofty ideals, set high goals and march for the modernization of science and technology. This stirring call gives concentrated expression to the strong desire and firm resolution of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to push science and technology forward. It gives tremendous inspiration and boundless strength to the scientific and technological workers and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. It encourages us to overcome all difficulties and work tirelessly to scale great heights in science and technology.

It is the glorious historic mission of the Chinese working class and the Chinese people of the 20th century to build our country into a great powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology in this century.

The modernization of science and technology holds the key to the four modernizations. What is meant by the modernization of agriculture, industry and national defense? In the final analysis, it means the use of the most advanced scientific techniques to equip the various sectors of the national economy and national defense.

Chairman Hua pointed out: "Modern science and technology, which are characterized mainly by the use of atomic energy and the development of electronic computers and space science, are experiencing a great revolution leading to the emergence of new industries and spurring the advance of technology by leaps and bounds. To catch up quickly with the dramatic changes in modern science and technology and rapidly transform our backwardness

If we fail to break through the conventions and widely use new techniques in all sectors of the national economy; if we fail to vigorously develop new scientific techniques, including atomic energy, different kinds of satellites, lasers, genetic engineering and especially integrated circuits and electronic computers; and if we fail to earnestly step up theoretical research in such basic subjects as modern mathematics, high energy physics and molecular biology, it is inevitable that the talk about modernization of agriculture, industry and national defense will come to nought.

To completely change the social and economic outlook of our country, basically change our backwardness and, in the event of aggression by social imperialism and imperialism, avoid our being in the passive position of having to receive blows, and to fully consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration and make a greater contribution to humanity, we must make a breakthrough in the modernization of science and technology, so that scientific research will advance ahead of economic construction. Whether we can advance in science and technology as quickly as possible is a matter of fundamental importance concerning socialist construction as a whole and the destiny and future of our country.

Marxism always regards science as a revolutionary force spurring the development of history. The great revolutionary teachers paid close attention and gave active support to every major discovery in science and every major innovation in technology. Our party has always attached great importance to science and technology. When we were living under the difficult conditions of revolutionary war, we set up in Yenan the Natural Science Research Society of the Border Region. In a speech at the inaugural meeting of the society, our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao set out the famous thesis "natural science is one of man's weapons in his fight for freedom."

Immediately after nationwide liberation, the party Central Committee proceeded to develop science and technology, later issuing the great call to make advancements in science and technology. Our respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai personally guided the drafting of plans for the development of science and technology in both 1956 and 1962. Furthermore, in 1963, Chairman Mao made scientific experiment one of the three great revolutionary movements for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building a mighty socialist country and brought it to the attention of the whole party and nation.

The carrying out of a great revolution in science and technology is an important part of the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In a socialist country like ours, which is vast in territory and populous but backward economically, it is an even more pressing political task for us to carry out modernization of science and technology. This is Chairman Mao's consistent thought, an inseparable part of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On the question of whether to carry out revolution in science and technology and whether to strive for modernization, our party has waged an acute struggle against the gang of four. The gang of four wantonly distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and rabidly opposed scientific and technical revolution and the four modernizations. They babbled: "Up goes the satellite, down plummets the red flag." "The day when the four modernizations are accomplished is the time when capitalism is restored." They even cursed the sciences, attacked knowledge, persecuted scientific and technical workers, disrupted scientific and technical ranks, disbanded scientific research organizations and destroyed experimental facilities. They were the arch enemies of science and the people.

Lenin had a famous saying: "In the final analysis, labor productivity is the most important essential guarantee for the success of the new social system."

Without rapidly developing the social productive forces and greatly raising labor productivity, how can socialism triumph over capitalism? If we fail to carry out revolution in technology and fail to accomplish the four modernizations, the very survival of our country and nation will be in doubt. How can we then hold high the red flag? All the activities of the gang of four was aimed at turning history backward, keeping the people forever ignorant and having our country retrogress to the semicolonial and semifeudal old society it once was.

Chairman Hua, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, led the whole party in sweeping away these pests, in exposing their sham "left" and real rightist features and in criticizing their counterrevolutionary revisionist line. He issued the call of grasping the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment simultaneously. We now can carry out socialist revolution and construction according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and thus we can boldly and vigorously promote scientific and technological work.

We are happy to note that since the CCP Central Committee issued the circular on the convocation of a National Science Conference, within a short period of time, a new situation has emerged in which the whole party and the whole country are being mobilized to develop science in a big way. In many areas and departments the secretaries of party committees are acting personally to strengthen leadership over scientific and technological work. Many scientific research organizations have been reinforced and strengthened. Scientific research personnel are in high spirits and are competing with each other to assume the heavier responsibilities. Academic interchanges are being developed step by step. New scientific research projects are being initiated one after another. New achievements in scientific research are being made continuously. The enthusiasm to pursue scientific and cultural studies is soaring among students and young people. We can predict that a completely new situation will assuredly emerge in which science and technology will propel the entire national economy forward by leaps and bounds.

The conference is a meeting of heroes active on the scientific and technological front. It is the first time since the founding of new China that such a conference has been convened. Nearly 6,000 delegates from various fields will sit together to expose and criticize the gang of four, exchange experience, review their achievements and discuss plans. In the past 28 years, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always been maintained on the scientific and technological front despite the interference of a revisionist line. China's scientific and technological contingent, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, has made great progress. The overwhelming majority, including those trained after liberation and others from the old society, love the party and socialism and are willing and able to serve the proletariat. They have worked diligently and made tremendous contributions to the development of our country's science and technology.

Even in the days when the "four pests" were running amuck, labeling and attacking people everywhere, many of the scientific and technological workers never gave up their endeavors despite the extremely difficult conditions. They never turned in a blank paper. They turned in one excellent report after another to the party and the people. Many such comrades will be present at the conference. They are outstanding representatives of our country's scientific and technological contingent. Facts have proven that our scientific and technological contingent is a fine contingent, a force we can trust and rely on. We should increase the number of scientists, raise their quality and advance science and technology at a faster pace. Anyone who has contributed to the people's cause should have the respect of the state and the people and should be commended and encouraged.

It is the purpose of this conference to commend the advanced units and advanced individuals who have made important contributions and encourage scientists, technicians, workers, peasants and soldiers to foster lofty ideals, set high goals, fear no ghosts, believe in no fallacies, be both Red and expert, attack and capture scientific fortresses and scale great heights in science and technology.

Chairman Hua has repeatedly called for a great rise in the nations' scientific and cultural level. This is an extremely farsighted and important strategic concept. During the revolutionary war years, Chairman Mao pointed out: "An army without culture is a dull-witted army, and a dull-witted army cannot defeat the enemy." Now, apart from continuing the socialist revolution, we are engaged in a new war--fighting the backwardness of our economy and technology. To fight this war of all-round and fundamental technical transformation of the entire material production sphere in our country, we have to master much more scientific and technical knowledge than we did in the past when we fought wars with millet plus rifles.

In achieving the four modernizations, the scientific and technological workers shoulder extremely arduous and glorious tasks. So do the people of the whole country. The four modernizations are the business and responsibility of every person. We shall build a vast army of working-class scientists and technicians who are both Red and expert and, at the same time, carry out scientific experiments with the participation of the masses in their millions. We will launch a movement of technical innovation and revolution throughout our cities and rural areas. If our workers, peasants, fighters, cadres and intellectuals do not have scientific and technical knowledge, it will be very difficult for them to learn modern production techniques, use modern weapons and equipment, and manage a modern economy. It is very obvious that without greatly raising the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation, the four modernizations are no more than empty words. To fulfill the general task for the new period, everyone, while working hard at study in politics, should make a great effort to study science and technology. An environment where science is loved, studied and made use of should be created for all of the people. This needs to start with children. This conference is a meeting to mobilize the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to study and make use of science, an oath-taking rally to respond to Chairman Hua's call to foster lofty ideals, set high goals and march for the modernization of science and technology.

On the eve of the founding of new China, Chairman Mao said: "The era in which the Chinese people were regarded as uncivilized is now ended. We shall emerge in the world as a nation with an advanced culture." This prediction of Chairman Mao's assuredly will become a shining reality through the diligent labor of all our workers, peasants and intellectuals with great wisdom.

CONFERENCE PROVIDES IMPETUS FOR SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL WORK

OW191312Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Chairman Hua gave an important instruction on science last May, and last September the party Central Committee issued a circular on holding a National Science Conference. Since then, our country's situation on the scientific-technological front has basically changed for the better. Propelled by the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, party secretaries have pitched in and the whole party and nation have been mobilized to vigorously push science and technology forward. A mass movement to modernize science and technology is rapidly developing.

A number of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as the State Council's departments and commissions concerned have further strengthened their organs in charge of science and technology and have readjusted and strengthened the leading bodies of many scientific research institutes. Scientific research institutes have begun to use the system of having directors assume responsibility under the leadership of the party committees. Some scientific research institutes which were unreasonably dissolved have been gradually restored. Titles for technical personnel have been restored in many units. A number of scientists, technicians and teachers who have made contributions to the people have been promoted to positions of researcher, associate researcher, chief engineer, engineer, professor or associate professor. Many units have taken measures to create conditions in which scientists and technicians will devote no less than five-sixths of their work hours each week to professional work. The All-China Scientific and Technological Association and other professional associations have successively revived their activities; they are not vigorously carrying out academic activities.

Party committees at all levels are paying special attention to implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals in order to arouse the enthusiasm of the scientists and technicians. In accordance with the requirements set forth in the party Central Committee's circular on holding a National Science Conference, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee has set up a special unit responsible for making proper readjustments with regard to more than 5,000 scientists and technicians now in unrelated jobs so that they can assume proper positions and fully use their talents.

On the basis of plans made by many localities and various professions and trades, a national conference for planning natural science disciplines was held last winter. More than 1,000 scientists assembled at this conference and worked out a draft plan for developing the basic sciences--mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, earth science and biology. A National Conference for Planning the Development of Science and Technology was then convened in which more than 1,000 representatives from various departments and trades throughout the country further discussed and mapped out an 8-year draft plan for developing science and technology.

"Greet the National Science Conference with outstanding achievements!" This is the clarion call of the large numbers of scientists and technicians and worker-peasant-soldier masses throughout the country. They have been working day and night to make breakthroughs and reports of success have kept pouring in. By leaps and bounds, the scientists, technicians and workers in Shanghai Municipality have completed 120 major scientific research projects ahead of time in order to greet the National Science Conference. The Chinese Academy of Sciences also scored over 100 major achievements in scientific research last year.

The forthcoming National Science Conference will certainly be able to mobilize the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country who have great aspirations for marching vigorously toward the modernization of science and technology.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PROMOTES, REHABILITATES SCIENTISTS

OW200724Y Peking NCNA in English 0703 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Academy of Sciences has advanced a number of scientific workers and posthumously rehabilitated others who died under persecution by Lin Piao and the gang of four. 255 persons have been appointed to research fellows, associate research fellows and the post of deputy chief engineer. Of these 24 were advanced by more than one grade for outstanding achievements in scientific research.

All were cited for their sound knowledge of basic theory and contribution to national defence, the national economy or organizational and administrative work in the scientific and technical fields.

Ho Tso-hsiu, assistant research fellow of the Institute of Physics of High Energy, was appointed research fellow for his study of composite field theory. Chang Mi-man, formerly a research assistant of the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleo-anthropology, was appointed associate research fellow. She was cited for her new views on the depositional environment of oil-bearing strata on the basis of varying complexes of fossil fishes, following extensive investigation and study.

Wang Tsung-hsun of the Institute of Botany was appointed associate research fellow. Originally a poor boy who could not afford schooling, he became a specimen collecting worker at the age of 11. For 40 years he studied by himself through his work. He learned to read documents in his own fields in English, Russian and Japanese. With his rich experience in phytotaxonomy and botanical knowledge, he edited "The Industrial Flora of China". The clues he provided on the distribution of plants led to the discovery of a kind of plant gelatin which increases petroleum output.

The scientific and technical personnel recently advanced were examined under the auspices of noted scientists Chou Pei-yuan, Yen Chi-tzu, Hua Lo-keng and Chien San-chiang.

On March 16, the Chinese Academy of Sciences held separate ceremonies at the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries for the placing of ashes of noted geophysicist Chao Chiu-chang and noted mathematician Hsiung Ching-lai. Earlier, the Chinese Academy of Sciences officially rehabilitated them.

Chao Chiu-chang, research fellow, first grade, was a member of the Standing Committee of the Third National People's Congress, a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Chiu San Society, a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Geophysics. He stressed the study of basic theories and the importance of research work in national defence and economic construction. An outstanding organizer and leader, he made important contributions in the fields of meteorology, geophysics and space-physics.

Hsiung Ching-lai, research fellow, first grade, of the Institute of Mathematics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences was a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Fourth Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He made outstanding contributions to research in function theory and value distribution theory. He was one of the first persons to initiate research in modern mathematics in schools of higher learning and promoted the development of mathematics in China.

Wreaths were sent by Kuo Mo-jo, Fang I and other party and government leaders. The ceremonies were attended by leading members of the departments concerned and noted scientists Hsu Te-heng, Chang Ching-fu, Chou Pei-yuan, Tung Ti-chou, Hu Lo-shih, Peng Yu-chin, Chien Hsueh-sen, Yen Chi-tzu, Hua Lo-keng, Chien San-chiang [Peking NCA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1840 GMT on 17 March carried a similar report adding the following names at this point: Pei Shih-chang and Chang Wen-yu.] and others.

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Since the overthrow of the gang of four the Chinese Academy of Sciences and its affiliated institutes have conscientiously carried out the party's policies on cadres and intellectuals. Cadres and scientific personnel who were persecuted by the gang of four have been given suitable work.

[Peking NCNA Domestic Service omits the above paragraph and adds the following one: The Chinese Academy of Sciences will later hold ceremonies for the placing of the ashes of our country's noted metallurgist Yeh Chu-pei, noted insectologist Liu Chung-yueh, noted physicist Chang Tsung-sui and noted bacteriologist Teng Chuan-chun, all of whom died under persecution by Lin Piao and the gang of four. The academy will also reverse verdicts on, exonerate and restore honor to them."]

NCNA FEATURE REFUTES GANG'S 'KNOWLEDGE IS EVIL' FALLACY

OW200238Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0233 GMT 16 Mar 78 OW

[NCNA reporter's feature: "Is It a Crime To Have Knowledge?--Refuting the Gang of Four's Fallacy That 'Knowledge Is Evil'"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 16 Mar--While attacking and persecuting intellectuals, the "gang of four" dished up a most ridiculous fallacy--"knowledge is evil"--which asserted that the possession of knowledge is a crime and that the more knowledge one possessed, the more reactionary one became.

With "is it a crime to have knowledge?" as the topic, Tsinghua University recently organized teachers and students in exposing the crimes of the "gang of four" and their sinister henchman Chih Chun who, while brandishing the "knowledge is evil" big stick, attacked and persecuted intellectuals. Tsinghua's teachers and students have achieved fine results in criticism of the gang's fallacy, in realizing the danger of the fallacy, and in wiping out its pernicious influence.

In 1976, while the "gang of four" dished out their counterrevolutionary political program and intensified activities to usurp party and state power, Chih Chun and another henchman of the "gang of four" attacked and persecuted the intellectuals by labeling them "capitalist roaders." They babbled that "intellectuals form the social base of capitalist roaders." They carried out frantic suppression of the great number of teachers and students who were deeply mourning the death of Premier Chou and opposing the "gang of four."

Many shocking facts showed that while cruelly persecuting the intellectuals, the "gang of four" had their own reactionary logic: Knowledge is a crime; the more knowledge, the more serious the crime. To them the intellectuals were intellectual "criminals," hence "targets of the dictatorship."

Why did the "gang of four" frantically peddle the fallacy that "knowledge is evil"? Their purpose was to keep the proletariat and the working people in a permanent state of ignorance so that the gang could unobstructedly seize party and state power and restore capitalism. What they pushed was the obscurantist policy of the landlord and bourgeois class--a policy that was 100-percent cultural despotism. They wanted to the working class to be illiterate while they themselves became ideological aristocrats. The gang also hired shameless writers who sold their souls for personal advancement to serve the gang's purpose of usurping party and state power.

The party's policy toward intellectuals concerns all facets of the dictatorship of the proletariat. After smashing the "gang of four," while holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, while grasping the key link in running the country well, and while putting down rebellion and restoring order, the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua issued a series of important directives on the implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals.

Under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, party organizations in many localities have begun to implement the party's policy toward intellectuals. Attention and respect have been gradually paid to intellectuals who made contributions to the people. However, because of the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," there are still some people who have failed to effectively implement the party's policy toward intellectuals. These people either lack a proper understanding of the issue or have paid scant attention to this policy. This situation is particularly true in those localities or units that were seriously affected by the "gang of four." In those localities or units, some people are still apprehensive whenever party policy toward intellectuals is mentioned.

Some leading cadres do not grasp the task of implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals nor boldly affirm the intellectuals' achievements and progress. Some comrades handling specific cases do not carry out investigations on the case history of some intellectuals. Some comrades doing organizational work do not recruit intellectuals into the party. Some comrades in charge of cadre work do not assign intellectuals to important jobs. Some comrades responsible for logistical service do not or are unwilling to serve intellectuals. All this shows that these comrades share a common "fear."

What do they fear? They are afraid to have anything to do with the intellectuals. Thus they commit "rightist" mistakes. In addition to those comrades who were very frightened by the sinister labels and big sticks of the "gang of four," there are many other comrades who were poisoned by the gang's fallacy that "knowledge is evil." They have consciously or subconsciously lumped together intellectuals, the "bourgeoisie," "revisionism" and "bourgeois rights." They believe that although intellectuals are no longer regarded as something obnoxious, they still are not pure. Therefore, these people have taken a wrong attitude--"rather be a leftist than a rightist"--toward the party's policy concerning intellectuals.

The brilliant policy toward intellectuals, which Chairman Mao formulated for our party, is comprehensive and discusses the unity, education, and transformation of intellectuals. The basic goal of this policy is to fully encourage the intellectuals' revolutionary enthusiasm and to give full play to the intellectuals' role in socialist revolution and construction so they can still better serve the people.

However, the party's policy toward intellectuals has been seriously misinterpreted by some persons who are under the gang's pernicious influence. Some comrades have failed to unite with the intellectuals under the pretext the intellectuals are of questionable class origin, their past history is obscure, and they always have problems of one sort or another. Some comrades have failed to work patiently and meticulously among intellectuals. These comrades say intellectuals have too many ideological problems and the intellectuals' world outlook is difficult to remold.

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There are even some comrades who have wrongly maintained "reform should take place first" when dealing with intellectuals. All this has seriously affected the implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals.

Our party has shouldered a great historic mission. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, we are diligently working toward building a great, modern and strong socialist nation by the end of this century. In order to fulfill this glorious and formidable mission, we must arm ourselves with the wealth of knowledge created by mankind and build a gigantic worker intellectual contingent. Down with "it is a crime to have knowledge!" Down with "knowledge is evil!"

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OPENS BRANCHES IN CHENGDU, SINKIANG

OW200808Y Peking NCNA in English 0738 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Mar (HSINHUA)--Branches of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have recently become operative in Chengdu and Sinkiang.

The establishment of a Chengdu branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences will help strengthen the leadership in scientific research work in southwest China and train more scientific and technical workers for the area to exploit the rich natural resources there. The branch workers expressed their determination to create without delay a comprehensive scientific research base.

The Sinkiang branch of the academy which has been recently re-established has chosen 19 research items completed in recent years to present to the National Science Conference which is currently being held in Peking. The Sinkiang branch has four scientific research institutes--physics, chemistry, biology and soil science, and geology and geography--as well as other affiliated research institutions, and has more than 500 scientific and technical workers of ten nationalities.

Sinkiang is a vast area with rich natural resources that provide good conditions for research in natural science. The re-establishment of the Sinkiang branch will enrich scientific research in China and accelerate the four modernizations in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

CORRECTION TO TEXT OF CPPCC CONSTITUTION

The following correction applies to the item subtitled "Text of CPPCC Constitution," published in the 9 March People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page D 8:

Third paragraph, line six, should read: ...and mutual supervision between the CCP and the various patriotic democratic parties as well as the various policies on nationalities...

CONFERENCE ON STATE FARMS HELD IN FUKIEN

HKL71430Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 17 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] The Fukien conference on state farms recently concluded victoriously in Foochow. During the conference participants studied Chairman Mao's brilliant document "There Is Going To Be a Great Leap Forward in China" and wise leader Chairman Hua's inscription on state farms, listened as the spirit of the National Conference on State Farms was conveyed and discussed plans and measures for stepping up the pace of production and construction of state farms.

"During the conference Comrades Ma Hsing-yuan, Chiang Li-yin and Chin Chao-tien, secretaries of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, received all the participants and made important speeches. Comrade Hsu Ya, Standing Committee member of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee, made a report entitled 'Grasp the Key Link in Running State Farms and Make Big and Rapid Progress.' Comrade Liu Yung-sheng, vice chairman of the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended the conference."

The participants decided: "Since the establishment of the state, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always played the role as the leading factor and generally good results have been achieved in state farm work. At present some 130 farms are operating in Fukien. Through the hard struggle and diligent efforts of the staff and workers of the farms and of their dependents, they have reclaimed hundreds of thousand of mou of farmland, thus providing the state with large quantities of commodity grain, industrial raw materials and materials for foreign export. Their production rate for grain, fruits, tea, animal husbandry, rubber and jute has always been higher than the average level of people's communes in Fukien.

"However, in order to attain their aim of overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, Lin Piao and the gang of four tried their best to strangle and destroy ownership by the whole people and the agricultural economy. They preached the fallacy of 'state farms must pass over to people's communes' and vainly attempted to discredit state farms politically, disintegrate them organizationally and destroy them economically.

"In the year or so from 1969 to 1970, 21 state farms were forced to disband or were changed into the system of collective ownership. The loss in state investment reached some 8 million yuan. In 1976 the gang of four and their close followers in Fukien again whipped up the evil wind of 'beating, smashing and looting.' They wildly dealt blows at and persecuted the cadres and workers of state farms, instigated anarchism, disrupted the management of enterprises of various farms, occupied the land and property of state farms and sabotaged production in the farms, thus causing very serious results.

"Wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four in one blow, saved the party and state and liberated the productive forces. In 1977 the situation on the state farms in Fukien was good. Total grain yield, the average yield per mou and the proportion of commodity grain delivered to the state by state farms in Fukien all surpassed the average level of communes in Fukien, and there were increases of a comparatively larger scale in diversification. At the same time, a group of progressive models in learning from Tachai also emerged." Through serious discussions, the participants revised the leap-forward plans for developing production and construction from 1978 to 1985.

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The conference held: "In order to achieve a great leap forward, state farms must persistently maintain the party's basic line and continue the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four to the end. They must deal blows at the sabotage activities of the class enemies and the capitalist forces. They must do a good job of rectifying leadership groups, staffs and workers and the management of enterprises. They must deepen the mass movements to learn from Tachai and Taching."

FUKIEN DAILY Editorial

HK180700Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 17 Mar 78 HK

[FUKIEN DAILY 17 March editorial: "Strengthen the Party's Leadership and Do a Good Job of Running State Farms"]

[Summary] Wise leader Chairman Hua has placed great hopes on state farms. During the national conference on state farms he personally wrote an inscription, while at the recent first session of the Fifth NPC he again included doing a good job of running the state farms as one of the strategic measures for mobilizing the whole country to develop agriculture in a big way.

"The potential of the farms is really great. Despite the past interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four, state farms in Fukien have achieved outstanding results because Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has occupied the position as the leading factor. The yield of grain and tea per mou and the rate of labor productivity have always been higher than the average level in Fukien, making considerable contributions to the state.

"Today the gang of four have been smashed and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be smoothly implemented. The potential for state farms shall be more fully displayed, the weight of state agriculture in socialist agriculture shall be greatly increased and the role of state farms as an example shall vigorously guide the collective peasants.

"It is imperative that party committees at all levels obtain a clear understanding of the situation and future tasks facing state farms. They must draw up comprehensive plans, strengthen leadership and try to devise better ways to do a good job of running state farms."

"In order to strengthen the party's leadership over state farms, the most important task at present is to do a good job of leading the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in state farms. Lin Biao and the gang of four are arch-criminals who destroyed state farms. Party committees at all levels must grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, give free rein to the masses and, in close connection with reality, do a good job of fighting the third battle to expose and criticize the gang of four."

"In order to strengthen the party's leadership over state farms, we must seriously do a good job of grasping the mass movements to learn from Tachai and Taching in various farms. At present the state farm system in Fukien has achieved definite results in the movements to learn from Tachai and Taching, and a group of progressive units which have made achievements in learning has emerged. However, there are still many farms which have not yet embarked on such a course. They have not solved the problem of whether to learn genuinely or falsely. At some farms problems of orientation and line still exist.

"Party committees at all levels must include the experiences of various state farms in learning from Tachai and Taching in their own plans. Party committees at county level must in particular include them in their plans to build Tachai-type counties. They must do a good job of various tasks in accordance with the six criteria for Tachai and Taching-type farms and build various state farms into Tachai and Taching-type enterprises in planned stages and groups.

"In order to strengthen the party's leadership over state farms, we must seriously implement various principles and policies concerning state farms."

"Doing a good job of running state farms is the task of the whole party. Secretaries of party committees at all levels must take action. They must boost enthusiasm in running people's communes and do a good job with state farms. They must include the tasks of state farms in their own daily agendas and provide arrangements, inspection, supervision and specific assistance.

"Leading cadres at all levels who also take charge of agriculture must examine fully the various farms, investigate the history and current situation of the farms and study problems at the farms. They must talk with the masses and find methods for solving problems.

"Leading cadres at all levels must put state farms in a correct ideological position and obtain a clear picture of the great significance of doing a good job in running state farms. They must also completely analyze and appraise the achievements and contributions of various farms. They must overcome erroneous acts to avoid contradictions. They must face contradictions and forge ahead against difficulties. Only by actually solving the problems involving ideological understanding and work style will it be possible for the strengthening of the party's leadership over state farms to be specifically implemented."

KIANGSI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON LEARNING FROM TACHING

HK200600Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] The Kiangsi provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry ended on the afternoon of 16 March. "During the 9 days of sessions, 4,500 representatives seriously studied the series of important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, studied the important documents of the Fifth NPC, listened to and discussed the report of Comrade Chiang Wei-ching on the situation and spirit of the Fifth NPC, listened to the report of Comrade Pai Tung-tsai on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, deeply exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four and their followers in Kiangsi in sabotaging the movement to learn from Taching in industry and in sabotaging the national economy, talked about the excellent situation of achieving initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle and in bringing about great order throughout Kiangsi, summed up and exchanged experiences in taking exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and in promoting the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, cited the advanced, designated pace setters, and discussed plans for popularizing Taching-type enterprises."

A closing ceremony was solemnly held in the Kiangsi cinema on the afternoon of 13 March. Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Pai Tung-tsai, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; and responsible comrades of the

provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district, the provincial CPPCC Committee and PLA units stationed in Kiangsi Chang Li-hsiung, Hsiung Chen-wu, Wang Chao-jung, Chao Chi-chien, Wan Li-lang, Lo Meng-wen, Liang Ta-shan, Hu Te-lan, Chung Ping, Lai Shao-yao, (Pan Shih-yen), Ho Shih-kun, Shen Han-ching, (Wang Lin-te) and (Tung Chao) attended the closing ceremony. Also attending were responsible comrades of various departments of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the mass organizations and the organs concerned of the central departments stationed in Kiangsi including (Lu Ming-ching), (Wang Tieh), (Chu Nai-ching), (Wang Tse-ming), (Wang Shih-chien), (Fang Tien), (Chang Kuo-chen), (Chang Yu-ting), (Chou Ko-yung), (Wang Tien-yu), (Wang Tien-te), (Wang Chi-ming), (Kou Yu-pin), (Yang Hsi-lin), (Li Hua-feng), (Wang Mei), (Chiang Kuo-chou), (Ho Heng), (Chao Chung), (Wei Jung-huan) and (Chao Jung-an). Representatives of various delegations and representatives specially invited by the conference were also present. Comrade Pai Tung-tsai presided over the closing ceremony.

Comrade Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: [begin recording] The Kiangsi provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry has been a very successful meeting. On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, I salute advanced units, model workers, labor heroes, advanced collectives, advanced individuals, all representatives and their dependents. "The report delivered by Comrade Pai Tung-tsai on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee is in accord with the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, in accord with Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, in accord with the spirit of the Fifth NPC and in accord with the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We all support this report. The report not only has guiding significance for the work of the industrial front, but also for the work of the other fronts. We demand that party committees at all levels, while transmitting and implementing the spirit of the Fifth NPC, mobilize and seriously implement the work report delivered by Comrade Pai Tung-tsai. As long as we act in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we can win complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, achieve a new Leap Forward in industrial production, achieve rapid development in socialist construction and promote the rapid development of all work in our province. Under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, let us unite and strive to realize the general tasks of the new period." [end recording]

Comrade Wang Chao-jung, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and secretary general of the conference, read the list of 76 Taching-type enterprises and 10 labor heroes. The meeting also designated 91 model workers, 271 advanced enterprises, 1,135 advanced collectives and 483 advanced producers and workers.

Comrade Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, gave the closing speech. He said: [begin recording] Comrades, the Kiangsi provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry has now successfully ended. This was a meeting of unity and victory.

Wise leader Chairman Hua called on us to march toward the four modernizations within this century, so we must work hard, closely follow Chairman Hua in the new Long March and give full play to the role of our working class. We must also respond to Chairman Hua's call and continue to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. We must not underestimate the pernicious influence of the gang of four, carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence. We must tightly grasp investigation work and thoroughly investigate the people and events connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must also strike blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at capitalist forces so as to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by doing a good job of this can we promote the rapid development of the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture.

We must respond to Chairman Hua's call and widely and deeply conduct socialist labor emulation so as to mobilize the socialist activism of the masses of cadres, staff and workers. In order to rapidly promote our province's industry we must really improve our work style. We must carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, be honest, speak honestly and do honest deeds. "We must give full play to socialist democracy, strengthen centralization and unification, oppose anarchism, oppose capitalist factionalism and oppose deeds that sabotage discipline. We must cite the advanced in a big way and advocate new socialist habits."

Comrades, this is the time for us to work hard and contribute to the four modernizations. Let us all mobilize, aim high and strive for the four modernizations. "When you return to your posts, you must immediately whip up a new upsurge in studying, publicizing and implementing the spirit of the Fifth NPC in a big way, whip up a new upsurge in deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four and whip up a new upsurge in working hard."

Comrades, our tasks are glorious and arduous, our future great and bright. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, let us hold high the great banner of Chairman Hua, closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, work hard and strive to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order throughout Kiangsi. [end recording]

Delegates Meet Provincial Leaders

HK170230Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 15 March responsible comrades of the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district met and talked with representatives of Taching-type enterprises, model workers and specially invited delegates who are attending the provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry. Present at the meeting were Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Pai Tung-tsai, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; and Chang Li-hsiung, Hsiung Chen-wu, Wang Chao-jung and Chao Chih-chien, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee.

(Chang Chih-hang), deputy secretary of the Kiangsi steel plant party committee; (Chang Tao-lan), secretary of the (Chienfang) machinery plant party committee; (Chang Fu-sheng), vice chairman of the Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee, and others spoke at the forum.

They reported to the responsible comrades on their work and talked about their experiences and achievements in taking part in the provincial Taching conference. They are determined to respond to the call of the conference and quickly and extensively propagate and implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC and of this conference.

"Chiang Wei-ching, Pai Tung-tsai, Ti Sheng and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee spoke at the forum. They warmly praised the representatives for closely following wise leader Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's strategic plans, for vigorously fighting the people's war of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and their close followers in Kiangsi, and for achieving superior results in and making great contributions to grasping the key link of class struggle, bringing great order across the land and achieving initial success in the past year."

"The responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee demanded that the representatives to the provincial conference continuously give free rein to the masses and lead the cadres and workers to grasp tightly and well the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in the new year. While doing a good job of investigation work, it is necessary to deeply expose and relentlessly criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and their close followers in Kiangsi and its various manifestations, to thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence and to win complete victory in this struggle. On the basis of distinguishing between right and wrong in line, reestablishing order and correcting the wrong, and in connection with the situation confronting local units, it is necessary to firmly grasp the management of enterprises and technology, implement the party policy of to each according to his work and make good arrangements for the lives of the staff, workers and masses in order to meet the needs of developing the national economy at high speed."

PAI JU-PING MEETS SHANTUNG DELEGATES TO SCIENCE CONFERENCE

OW181358Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] The National Science Conference, which has drawn the attention of people throughout the country, will be held in Peking soon. The Shantung provincial delegation to the National Science Conference was formed in Tsinan on 11 March.

The delegates unanimously consider the National Science Conference a meeting personally proposed by the leader Chairman Hua and decided upon by the party Central Committee for making a pledge to modernize science and technology as well as a major move for implementing the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well.

On the afternoon of 15 March the delegates were received by responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Pai Ju-ping, Li Jih-nai, Chin Ho-chen, Li Chen, Kao Chi-yun, Li Tzu-chao and Yao Shih-chang. Comrade Pai Ju-ping earnestly urged them to live up to the expectation of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, persist in putting proletarian politics in command, always maintain high political enthusiasm and make a success of the conference with all-out efforts. He also urged the delegates to master the conference guidelines, bring them back to Shantung, put them into practice, promote the province's scientific and technological work and contribute to the four modernizations.

On the same evening the delegates left for Peking by train. They were seen off at the station by responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and their affiliated commissions and offices.

I. 20 Mar 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

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KWANGSI HOLDS REGIONAL PUBLIC SECURITY CONGRESS

HK200250Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kwangsi regional congress of progressive public security collectives and individuals successfully concluded on 16 March after being in session for 7 days. Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Liu Chung-kuei, Chin Ying-chi, Hsiao Han, Hsu Chi-hai, Liang Hua-hsin, (Lo Li-pin), Chou Kuang-chun and Ho I-jan, responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, warmly met during the closing ceremony with all the representatives who attended the congress. They also had a group picture taken. Responsible comrades of departments, offices and bureaus concerned of the regional party and revolutionary committees and the regional Public Security Bureau as well as representatives of the Ministry of Public Security attended the closing ceremony."

The congress is the first of its kind to be held in the region since the Great Cultural Revolution. The representatives talked about their experiences in doing a good job of public security work and summed up and exchanged experiences.

At the closing ceremony Comrade Liu Chung-kuei, second secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, and leading comrades of the regional Public Security Bureau presented banners and awards to progressive public security collectives and workers and to all representatives attending the congress. The congress unanimously approved a letter of proposal to public security comrades, policemen, staff and workers throughout the region. (Shih Ching-shang), secretary of the regional Public Security Bureau party committee and director of the bureau, delivered a closing address.

"Comrade Liu Chung-kuei delivered an important speech at the congress. On behalf of the regional party and revolutionary committees, he warmly congratulated the congress. He also fully affirmed the achievements of our region's public security work." He said: "The masses of cadres and people, particularly public security guards who enforce law and order, must strictly abide by the new Constitution, proceed on the basis of the regulations of the new Constitution and guarantee implementation of the new Constitution. Only by so doing can we vigorously develop our country's socialist cause and victoriously achieve a modern and powerful socialist country."

As for the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, Comrade Liu Chung-kuei said: "We must closely connect with reality and deeply expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, the ultrarightist essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its various manifestations. It is necessary to thoroughly correct the various types of confusion which they caused and to correct all rights and wrongs they reversed so that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be comprehensively and correctly implemented. In our criticism we must integrate study, criticism and summation of experiences. It is necessary to continuously carry forward the good tradition and style of public security organs and vigorously strengthen propaganda and education regarding the socialist legal system. We must solidly do a good job of the fundamental work of public security at the grass roots level, extensively conduct a revolutionary socialist emulation campaign and strive to do an even better job of public security and protection work."

KWANGSI DAILY Comment

HK200255Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 78 HK

[Text of KWANGSI DAILY commentator's article: "Advance the Development of Public Security Work"--date not given]

[Summary] We warmly hail the successful conclusion of the regional congress of progressive public security collectives and individuals. The congress will definitely play a very great role in mobilizing the activism of public security cadres, policemen and protection cadres and personnel, advancing the development of our region's public security, implementing Chairman Hua's great strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"There are many favorable conditions for doing a good job of public security work. Since the founding of our country, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have trained a public security force that is loyal to the party and the people with the fighting ability to struggle against domestic and foreign class enemies. We have accumulated rich experiences in struggle, particularly in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Our region's public security cadres, policemen and protection cadres and personnel withstood the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and their confederates in the public security departments, adhered to Chairman Mao's line on public security work, relentlessly dealt blows at the sabotage activities of a handful of class enemies and developed our region's excellent situation.

"Since the smashing of the gang of four, we have swept away a very great obstacle to public security work and smashed the various spiritual shackles which restricted public security cadres and policemen. The awareness of the masses of public security cadres and policemen of the struggle between the two classes and lines and of continuous revolution has been greatly raised. Their socialist activism is unprecedentedly high.

"What is particularly important is that the new constitution which was adopted by the Fifth NPC has provided us with the general rules and regulations for running the country during the new period of development and is a sharp weapon for strengthening public security work and the socialist legal system. As long as we adhere to Chairman Mao's line, principle and policy on public security work and do things according to the new constitution, we definitely will score new and greater achievements in our public security work."

In order to advance the development of public security work we must first do a good job of waging the struggle to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four. In connection with the reality of the public security front, we must conduct the third campaign well, sum up experiences and distinguish between right and wrong in line. It is necessary to further strengthen the party's leadership over public security work in order to promote its development. We must also do a good job of revolutionizing public security organs, propagating the new constitution and educating the masses in regard to the legal system. At the same time, all public security personnel must strive to become both Red and expert.

KWANGTUNG COUNTY LIGHTENS PRODUCTION TEAM BURDENS

HK170850Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] Leaders at all levels in Lufeng County have taken the lead in implementing the provincial CCP Committee's specific regulations on lightening the burden of production teams and strengthening the frontline of agricultural production. At present they are reducing the numbers of laborers who had been transferred from their production

teams, correcting erroneous methods of grain distribution--such as illegally transferring the production teams' grain elsewhere--and solving the problem of excessive burdens on the production teams.

To solve the latter problem, the leading members of the county CCP Committee were first organized to study the 60 articles on the people's communes and the provincial CCP Committee's instruction on lightening the production teams' burden and strengthening the frontline of agricultural production. They also held two meetings of commune party committee secretaries and a conference of responsible comrades of the county and commune finance and trade systems and printed 8,000 copies of the provincial CCP Committee's instruction and distributed it to all production teams for study and propaganda. Through study and discussion, everyone came to understand the importance of implementing the party policies and of correcting indigenous policies which violated the spirit of the central authorities' instructions.

Having unified their understanding, Standing Committee members went down to selected basic units and also organized 580 persons into 30 investigation groups to go to the communes and brigades to hold forums, listen to the masses' views and conduct investigation and study. "Through investigation and study and contrasting the situation with the 60 articles and the relevant regulations of the provincial CCP Committee, the county CCP Committee further realized the seriousness and urgency of lightening the production teams' burden and strengthening the frontline of agriculture to develop agricultural production. They then took the lead to adopt and implement measures to solve this outstanding problem.

"They first took stock of the production team laborers who had been transferred to work at the sugarcane farm and forestry farm jointly operated by the county and the communes. There was a total of 4,800 laborers at these two farms. In view of current requirements, they decided to retain only 1,590 of these and send more than 3,000 back to their production teams to take part in agricultural production. For those retained who were production team laborers, they properly handled the question of mutual benefit, in accordance with the policies. The county CCP Committee also returned to the production teams 100,000 yuan of the sugarcane farm's income last year as remuneration for the laborers who had been transferred from the teams.

"They also held various meetings to clearly pledge to support the masses' proper demands, to abolish all indigenous policies and erroneous methods of work which violated the spirit of the party Central Committee's policies and to persist in unswervingly acting in accordance with the party's policies. Under the leadership of the county CCP Committee, the party organizations at all levels in the county have also gone rapidly into action. By now, after taking stock, the communes and brigades have initially reduced by 3,220 the number of persons who had been transferred away from their production teams and have also reduced by 1.4 million catties the various stocks of retained grain, thus further lightening the production teams' burden and insuring that manpower, grain and money are all concentrated on the frontline of agriculture."

At present, some 200,000 people in the county daily engage in manure collection and other spring farmwork.

NANFANG DAILY Comment

HK180400Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Mar 78 HK

[Excerpts of NANFANG DAILY commentator's article: "Ideological Obstacles Must Be Swept Away and the Burden on Production Teams Lightened"--date not given]

[Summary] "The Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee has issued a 16-point regulation on lightening the burden on production teams and strengthening the frontline of agricultural production. This is a result of waging the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in rural Kwangtung and a major measure for washing away the poison of the gang of four on the province's agricultural front and for fully mobilizing the socialist activism of peasants. In accordance with the provincial CCP Committee's demands, party committees at all levels in the province have printed this document and distributed it to production teams. Leading cadres have personally promulgated it to the masses, and the masses have fervently supported it. In many places leading cadres at all levels have seriously studied this document and resolutely implemented the 16-point regulation. This has started to produce excellent results. Lufeng County is a good example of this.

"However, in a few places comrades lack sufficient understanding of the importance of executing this document. Some have even taken a suspicious view of it and are unwilling to implement it. Hence, it is completely essential to sum up and popularize experiences in implementing this 16-point regulation, clear up certain stupid ideas and sweep away obstacles to implementing the regulation.

"Lightening the burden on production teams and strengthening the frontline of agricultural production are closely related to fighting a battle of emancipation in provincial agriculture and to developing agriculture at high speed. This is because the production team is the basic accounting unit of the people's communes. In order to develop grain production at high speed and promote diversification, it is essential that each production team possesses a very high degree of activism. When we speak of fully mobilizing the socialist activism of peasants, we mainly mean, from the viewpoint of the current stage, mobilizing the activism of production teams for developing the collective economy.

"In recent years, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, people's thinking and lines and policies have been thrown into confusion. In the rural areas the fundamental policy of three-level ownership with the production team as the basis has been sabotaged. There have been violations of the fundamental spirit of the 60 articles and cases in which manpower, material and financial resources of production teams were arbitrarily transferred. This has increased the burden on production teams and weakened the frontline of agricultural production, with the result that many production teams have been unable to develop agricultural production at high speed. Some, while increasing production, have been unable to increase income, and their income has even declined. This has greatly damaged the activism of the peasant masses. This is one of the main reasons why agricultural production in Kwangtung has developed only slowly in recent years.

"Hence, the provincial CCP Committee's 16-point regulation is a major policy measure for turning chaos into order and for promoting a great and rapid increase in agriculture. It reflects the masses' urgent desires and embodies their fundamental interests. It is therefore certain to be fervently welcomed by the masses." Every revolutionary cadre, especially leading cadres, must implement in a model way the policy of lightening the burden on production teams and strengthening the frontline of agriculture, and mobilize the activism of masses so as to achieve still greater results.

"For instance, we must not apply the method of gratis egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning in carrying out agricultural capital construction. We must also teach the peasants to practice socialist cooperation in accordance with the principle of mutual benefit in order to transform production conditions in a planned and measured way. In this way we can build necessary key projects and also avoid damaging the interests of places which do not benefit from such projects, insuring the better promotion of the current year's production. All places should sum up and popularize good experiences in this respect so as to get rid of the metaphysical viewpoint that it is imperative to apply egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning in order to carry out farmland capital construction in a big way.

"As another example, in accordance with the provincial CCP Committee's regulation, we must certainly not rely on egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning to develop commune and brigade enterprises. In the light of economic conditions and the needs of production development, we should set up in a planned and measured way commune and brigade enterprises which the production teams do not have the strength to set up themselves. These enterprises can and should benefit the development of production and increase production team income. They should certainly not damage the interests of the production teams."

The provincial CCP Committee's 16-point regulation also contains a series of regulations which should certainly not affect the activism of any leading cadre for building socialism in a big way. "For instance, counties, communes and brigades may not, under any pretext, requisition production team manpower or materials for the purpose of erecting buildings and halls. It is strictly forbidden to requisition cash, grain, and agricultural and sideline products from production teams on commune and brigade enterprises for the purpose of giving lavish banquets. Nobody is allowed to hold up or embezzle state investment and support funds for agricultural production and construction. It is necessary to strictly regulate requisitioning of production team grain by communes and brigades. Brigade cadres must correct the trend of doing only a little labor and claiming large subsidies. Barefoot doctors must persist in taking part in collective productive labor and receive subsidies for their work according to fixed quotas. Broadcasters, correspondents, study guides and poor and lower-middle peasant school management committee personnel of production brigades must not be divorced from production, and so on and so forth.

"If carrying out these regulations results in limiting someone's activism, with the result that they cannot work in a vigorous and bold way, we should declare tit for tat that activism of this kind should not only be limited but also discarded. If we permit these types of people to bring into play their so-called 'activism' and even to 'work in a vigorous and bold way,' it will seriously damage the activism of the production teams for developing the collective economy and seriously suppress the activism of the masses. This cannot be permitted."

Like the Lufeng County CCP Committee, party committees at all levels must seriously study the provincial CCP Committee's 16-point regulation and make great efforts to translate it into reality. The province has now entered the busy spring farming season. In connection with spring farming, all places must extensively propagate the regulation and seriously implement it so as to fully mobilize the activism of every production team and the peasant masses for doing a good job of spring farming and achieving a new leap forward in agriculture this year.

I. 20 Mar 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

31

SZECHWAN CALLS FOR 'URGENT' MOBILIZATION AGAINST DROUGHT

HK170620Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 16 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "In view of the fact that spring drought is currently posing a serious threat to the growth of spring-harvested crops and the sowing of spring-sown crops, the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on 14 March to call on the people of the whole province to urgently mobilize and fight a people's war to combat drought and reap a bumper harvest. Comrade Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided. Comrade Wang Li-chih, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke."

Wang Li-chih hailed the recent Fifth NPC and stressed the importance of promoting agricultural production. He said: "Whether or not we can fulfill this year's agricultural plans is a major issue related to achieving great success in 3 years in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, developing the national economy at high speed and victoriously fulfilling the 10-year program for the national economy. We must fully understand this. We must again fight a victorious battle this year and fulfill the plan for achieving a great increase in output."

Wang Li-chih continued: "A current outstanding problem is the serious spring drought. In the face of the serious drought, we must sufficiently estimate the difficulties and also generate heroic ambitions to overcome them. This is a severe test of whether we are learning from Tachai in a genuine or sham way, and of whether the movement to criticize one thing and rectify two has been conducted well. It is also a severe test of whether we truly or falsely intend to effect the four modernizations. We must summon up the greatest determination and stubborn fighting spirit to overcome the drought and reap a bumper harvest. The ideas that 'losses in the spring harvest can be recouped from the autumn harvest,' 'reduced output of the spring-harvested crops is an unavoidable certainty,' 'we will wait for rain and win as a result of luck' are all signs of a lack of heroic ambition. They do not meet the demands of the situation of the new era."

It is essential to realize that there are many favorable conditions for overcoming the drought. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has been further deepened and the people's thinking has been further liberated. The spirit of the Fifth NPC is being conveyed and implemented. This is a powerful motive force for mobilizing the masses. The party's economic policies are being further implemented and will further mobilize the masses' activism. We have gained many rich experiences in fighting drought to reap a bumper harvest. Industrial support for agriculture is being gradually strengthened. We must correctly estimate the situation, trust in the strength of the masses, dare to struggle and to win, and give free rein to the masses to fight drought and reap a bumper harvest.

"In February the provincial CCP Committee held two telephone conferences and the provincial Revolutionary Committee issued an urgent circular on fighting drought and dealing with plant diseases and insect pests. All places have already gone into action. According to statistics from six prefectures and municipalities, including Neichiang, Mienyang, Loshan and Tzukung, over 4 million laborers have plunged into the struggle to fight the drought. They have irrigated 5 million mou of drought-affected spring-harvested crops and also put to work 40,000 pieces of mechanical, electrical and sprinkler irrigation equipment to irrigate 2.8 million mou. Notable results have been scored in the struggle against the drought in places where the people's determination is great, action is fast, the masses have been fully motivated and measures are effective."

Wang Li-chih then made the following demands for making a success of the struggle against drought:

1. Establish the idea of fighting natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest and launch the masses to fight a people's war. Tachai brigade and Szechwan's Hualin brigade have set fine examples in this respect. They should be emulated. "The provincial CCP Committee demands that all places where there is drought, especially where it is serious, take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and the movement to criticize one thing and rectify two as the motive force, focus their work on fighting drought and doing spring farmwork, and launch the cadres and masses to apply the theory of one divides into two and the theory of transformation to natural disasters. They must acknowledge them, have no fear of them and struggle against them. They should organize sufficient manpower for the frontline of the struggle against drought. It is necessary to mobilize office staff and urban residents to support the struggle. Apart from consolidating full-time agricultural capital construction forces in accordance with demands, the rural labor force must be concentrated for fighting drought, protecting the crops and preparing for spring framing."

2. It is necessary to strengthen leadership. "As a result of the movement to criticize one thing and rectify two, the revolutionization of leadership groups at all levels in the province has been notably strengthened. In the current struggle against drought leaders at all levels must go to the frontline of production to command the battle and labor together with the masses. Groups and teams which conduct education in the party's basic line which have been dispatched by the province, prefectures and counties must arrange their work in connection with the current activities of fighting drought and preparing for spring farming. It is necessary to spend a concentrated period of time fighting the drought in those areas where it is particularly serious."

3. While fighting drought it is necessary to get a good grasp of water conservancy work. Whatever methods of irrigation are used, it is first necessary to solve the problem of water sources. All places must fight drought and promote water conservancy and sprinkler irrigation, giving full play to the role of sprinkler irrigation and speeding up water conservancy construction.

4. Do a good job of tending spring-harvested crops and of making preparations for cultivating the spring-sown crops. In this work it is essential to proceed with the struggle against drought and adopt effective measures. We must by no means relax our efforts against plant disease and insects. We must grasp this work to the end. In preparing for sowing, we must do a good job of nursing rice, corn, sweet potato and cotton seedlings. We must consider that, if the drought remains serious, the area of dry-land grain will have to be expanded, and we must pay particular attention to preparing sufficient corn and sweet potato seeds."

5. All sectors of the economy must immediately take action to support the struggle against drought. The province and its prefectures and counties must successfully organize this work. All available materials and equipment for fighting the drought must be thrown into the battle. Chengtu, Chungking and Tzukung municipalities, where industry is concentrated, must organize support-agriculture work teams to provide assistance in key drought areas. It is necessary to insure sufficient supplies of diesel fuel and electric power.

"With provincial CCP Committee demands that leading comrades at all levels be realists like Comrade Li So-shou, roll up their sleeves and take the lead in the struggle against drought. It is necessary to ride on the powerful east wind of propagating and implementing the spirit of the Fifth NPC, give free rein to the masses to resolutely overcome the drought and reap a bumper harvest, and strive to develop the national economy at high speed and make greater contributions to the state and people."

Comrade Lu Ta-tung spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He stressed: "After the conclusion of this telephone conference, all prefectures, municipalities, counties, factories, mines and departments concerned must hold serious discussions and make arrangements. They must urgently mobilize the masses, but all possible forces to work, go all out and fight well this people's war against drought and win a bumper harvest."

YUNNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON TURNING LOSSES INTO PROFITS

HK180610Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "The Yunnan provincial work conference on turning losses into profits in enterprises was recently held in Kunming. Comrade Chao Tseng-i, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke. Comrade (Hsiao An-pu), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy leader of the provincial leadership group for turning losses into profits, gave a summation report at the conference. The representatives who attended the conference seriously studied the important instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien on the work of turning losses into profits, studied the important speech of Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li and the spirit of the national work conference on turning losses into profits in 1977 and formulated measures for implementing this year's plans."

After affirming the great achievements scored in turning losses into profits in enterprises in 1977, the conference urged the comrades who attended the conference to continue to work and pay attention to the following:

"1. We must grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. All localities, departments and enterprises must lead the masses of staff, workers and people in seriously studying Chairman Mao's series of instructions on economic work, wholly and correctly handle the principle and policy regarding economic work formulated by Chairman Mao, use Mao Tsetung Thought as a sharp weapon to ideologically and theoretically expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist fallacies of the gang of four in the sphere of economics, eliminate their pernicious influence and reestablish order so as to make the work of turning losses into profits a conscious action of the masses of staff and workers. We must seriously do a good job of protecting socialist public ownership and of smashing the frenzied attacks of the capitalist forces in the cities and countryside. We must strike blows at the sabotage activities of the class enemies and at embezzlers, grafters and speculators, insure that the results achieved by the working class are not damaged, and correct the line and orientation of socialist enterprises."

"2. In accordance with the six criteria for learning from Taching in industry and for rectifying enterprises put forward by the central authorities and in keeping with the plans of the provincial CCP Committee, we must do a good job rectifying enterprises."

3. In connection with the movement to "strike at two things" and in compiling enterprise accounts, we must seriously check up on our province's financial and economic discipline. In regard to the people who seriously violate financial and economic discipline, we must thoroughly investigate and seriously handle them.

"4. We must really grasp the work of turning losses into profits in major enterprises. All localities and departments must pay attention to their major enterprises, organize forces for these enterprises to conduct research and investigation, analyze the reasons for failing to make profits, analyze the potential of enterprises and help them turn losses into profits." Those enterprises which have made profits must continue to increase profits and set records this year.

"5. Party committees must strengthen leadership over work and put it on their agendas. The top two leaders of all enterprises must personally grasp this work." Provincial bureaus in charge of this work must tightly grasp it. This year, we must grasp the work of turning losses into profits of vehicle teams, small chemical fertilizer plants and small cement plants of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures and counties.

HEILUNGKIANG PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT HOLDS SYMPOSIUMS

SK180800Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Mar 78 SK

[Excerpts] In order to eradicate the gang's pernicious influence in the fields of political line, theory and ideology, to restore the fine tradition of the party's propaganda work and to improve and develop it, the Propaganda Department of the Heilungkiang party committee recently held a symposium of the directors of the propaganda departments subordinate to the various prefectural, league and municipal party committees. On 7 March it held another symposium with a number of Heilungkiang and Harbin theoretical workers. Both symposiums carried out discussions on the issues of how propaganda and education in regard to theory can be strengthened, how we can develop research in the social sciences, how theoretical work should serve the realization of the four modernizations, and how theoretical contingents should be developed and improved. Deputy chiefs of the Propaganda Department subordinate to Heilungkiang party committee, Comrades Chen Yuan-chih and (Fang Tung) respectively, presided over the two symposiums.

Attending comrades held: It was easy to organizationally smash the gang's bourgeois factional networks but it will be a prolonged and arduous fighting task for the theoretical propaganda front to wipe out their pernicious influence and to thoroughly destroy their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and their counterrevolutionary ideological system. Therefore, it is necessary to conscientiously carry out a large-scale cleanup regarding the ideology, theory, line and policy confused by the gang of four and to wipe out their pernicious influence. In the course of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, it is necessary to relentlessly criticize their evil assertions and fallacies such as the theory that there is a bourgeois class inside the party, the theory of all-round dictatorship, the theory of domination by the superstructure, the theory of centering on power and privilege [fa chuan chung hsin lun], the fallacy of doing away with the party's leadership, the theory of anarchism, subjective idealism having the principal characteristics of voluntarism and pragmatism, metaphysics with the salient characteristics of absolutism and sophistry, and the idealistic conception of history which asserts that history can be created only by heroes.

The participants held: In order to achieve deeper exposure and criticism, it is necessary to master the ideological weapons of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought that always motivate us to strengthen educational work regarding theory among the cadres and the masses, and to carry out a mass movement of studying the basic Marxist-Leninist theory in a planned and systematic manner. Participating comrades from Harbin also reported their experience in arousing the cadres and people to actively sum up their study and to work out a personal reading plan, in urging the party organs at various levels to formulate a long-range plan for advancing study, to compile reading schedules, and to set forth study goals according to differences in learning capacity; and in restoring the checkup system for study. All these measures received the support of the participants.

The attending social science researchers held: In social science research work it is necessary to follow the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and to actively carry out academic discussion and research. The issues regarding right and wrong in theory should be solved through discussion. It is necessary to draw a clear line of demarcation between the issues regarding political stand, world outlook and learning. It is unwise to regard all mistakes as problems stemming from a political stand. It is permissible to commit mistakes and also permissible to correct such mistakes.

Theoretical workers should have courage to think, to speak out and surmount the definitions established by the gang of four. They should be good at carrying out exploratory research and make new contributions to the development of China's social sciences.

The participants also held: Theoretical work should serve realization of the interest of proletarian politics, and the interest of the realization of the current general task for China's new developing period. It is necessary to actively carry out research regarding practical domestic and international questions, vigorously conduct propaganda regarding the 800 million Chinese people carrying out the new Long March and vigorously supporting socialist newborn things.

Participants at the two symposiums also advanced a large number of positive proposals on convening a national conference on propaganda work so as to solve the existing problems on the propaganda front, and on improving and developing the party's varied propaganda work and so forth.

KIRIN PROVINCE HOLDS TRANSPORTATION FRONT CONFERENCE

SK171205Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 17 Mar 78 SK

[Excerpts] A Kirin provincial conference on the transportation front learning from Taching was recently held in Changchun.

During the conference, Comrade Sung Chieh-han, deputy secretary of the Kirin party committee, delivered an important speech. He pointed out: Our party and state attach great importance to transportation work and regard it as an important guarantee for developing the national economy. Only when transportation work is pushed forward can we provide conditions for industrial and agricultural development, the people's livelihood and the building up of national defense. He called on party committees at various levels to strengthen their leadership, redouble their efforts and swiftly accelerate transportation work, so as to give full play to transportation as a vanguard and meet the need of industrial and agricultural development.

The meeting set forth the fighting tasks for Kirin's transportation front to fulfill in 1978:

1. Conscientious efforts should be made to study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, have a comprehensive and accurate grasp of Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, penetratingly expose and relentlessly criticize the crimes of the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party committee and concentrate our efforts on making a success of the third campaign.
2. Great efforts should be made to pay attention to and strengthen enterprise management.
3. Efforts should be made to develop transportation at high speed by tapping potentials and carrying out innovations.
4. Every enterprise should surpass its own previous records in economic and technical norms. Those which have done so should strive to catch up with or top advanced provincial or domestic standards.

At the meeting, 14 advanced units and individuals in learning from Taching related their experiences, 42 advanced units were commended and 12 collectives and 14 pace setters were named. They were decorated with red flowers and presented with commendatory banners and certificates by leading comrades.

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